

PROGRAMS ARRANGED

Jockey Club Held Meeting Last Night.

HURDLE RACE, AND ALSO HANDICAP

Over Three Thousand Dollars
is Hung Up—Spaulding's
Horses Coming Sure.

JUNE 11.

1. Union Feed Company's Cup, half-mile dash, free for all; purse \$100.
2. 2:40 class, trotting and pacing, best two heats in three; purse \$150.
3. Five furlongs dash, Hawaiian bred; purse \$100.
4. California Feed Company Cup, trotting and pacing, Hawaiian bred, free for all; purse \$150.
5. Waikapu Cup, six furlongs dash, free for all; purse \$150. Winner of cup to beat Venus' record of 1:14.
6. Ranier Cup, trotting and pacing, free for all, best two heats in three; purse \$200.
7. Pacific Mail Steamship Company's Cup, one mile dash, Hawaiian bred; purse \$150.
8. 2:24 class, trotting and pacing, best two heats in three; purse \$150.
9. Four and one-half furlongs dash, free for all; purse \$100.
10. Rosita Challenge Cup, one mile, free for all; purse \$200; \$50 added if Victor's record of 1:45 be beaten.
11. Three-eighths mile dash, free for all; purse \$75.
12. Three-eighths mile dash, polo ponies, owners up; cup value \$50.

FRIDAY, JUNE 14.

1. Half mile dash, Hawaiian bred; purse \$100.
2. Merchants' Purse, 3:00 class, trotting and pacing, best two heats in three; purse \$150.
3. Five furlongs dash, free for all; purse \$100.
4. One mile dash, free for all; purse \$150.
5. Gentlemen's driving race, one mile heat, free for all, amateur drivers, open to members of the Hawaiian Jockey Club; cup value \$50.
6. Otterburn Cup, one and one-half miles dash, free for all; purse \$200.

SATURDAY, JUNE 15.

1. One and one-sixteenth miles hurdle race, free for all, four hurdles; purse \$200.
2. Six furlongs dash, free for all; purse \$100.
3. 3:34 class, trotting and pacing, best three heats in five; purse \$200.
4. One mile dash, Hawaiian bred; purse \$100.
5. Consolation race, one mile, for non-winners; purse \$100.
6. Jockey Club Cup, one and one-quarter miles handicap free for all, weights to be announced the previous evening; purse \$200.
7. Pony race, three-eighths mile dash, fourteen hands of under; purse \$75.

Entries close on Saturday, June 15.

The Hawaiian Jockey Club held a rousing meeting last night at the Pacific Club, over thirty members being present, while seventy or more were represented by proxies.

The above program was adopted after considerable discussion, and the way is now cleared for a successful race meeting.

It was stated that the club had been as liberal as it could afford to be in the matter of purses, which total up about \$3,500. The club is considerably in debt, and the executive committee feels that it is incumbent upon them to make every effort to wipe out its liabilities. Next year it is hoped that the club will possess a clean financial bill of health, and be in a position to hang out such purses as will compare favorably with those offered by racing associations on the mainland.

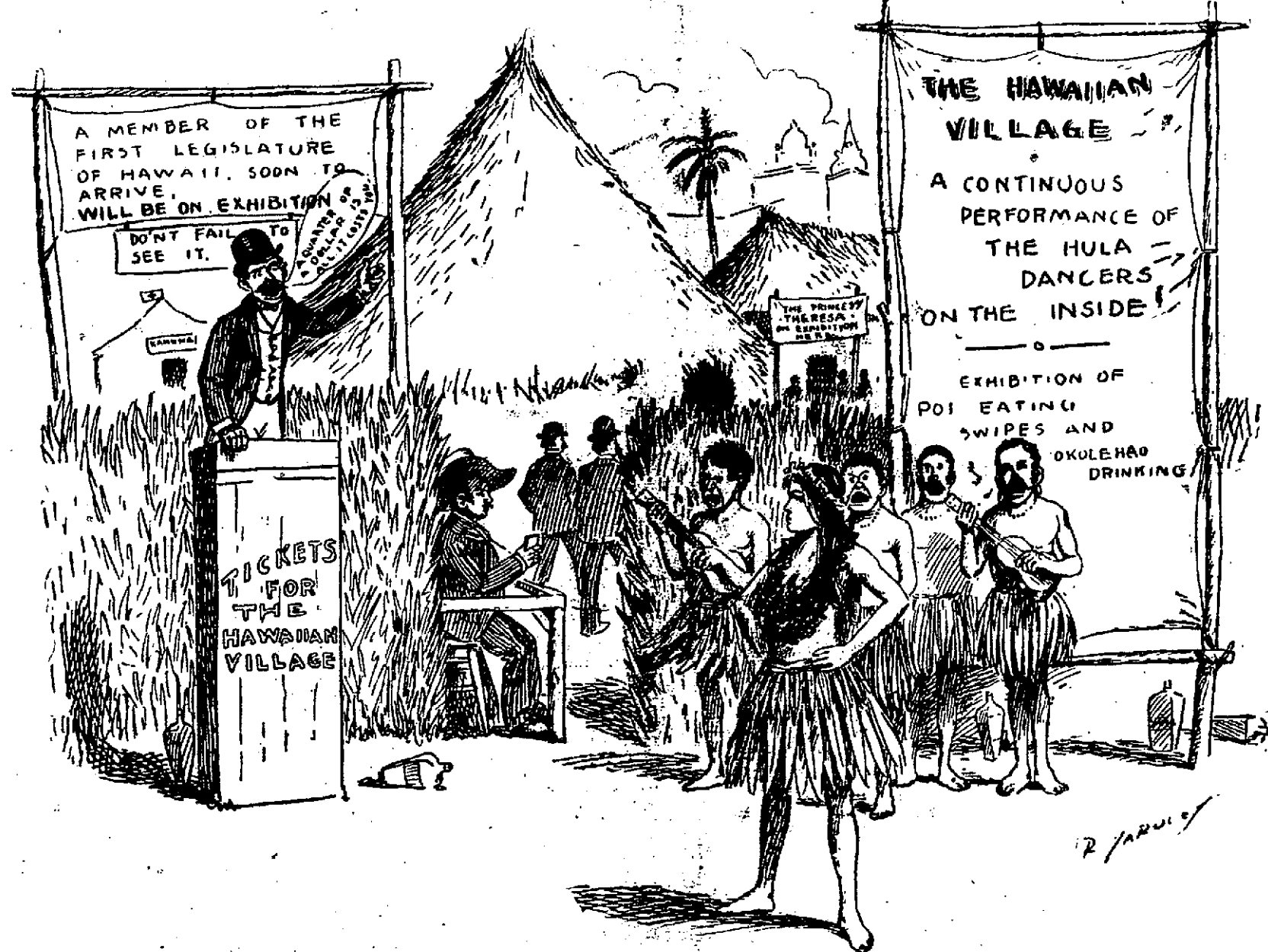
Section 1, Rule 9 of the rules and regulations of the National Trotting Association was suspended for the meeting. The section reads as follows: "As many horses as can be entered by one party, or as many horses trained in the same stable as may be desired, but only one that has been owned and controlled wholly or partly by the same person or persons, or trained in the same stable within ten days preceding the race, can start in any race or heats, but nothing in this restriction shall be construed to prohibit a member from opening a stable or purse race with a condition that nominator therein may start two or more of his entries."

The handicapper will be appointed by the executive committee, with the exception of Prince David, who, having a prospective entry for the race, withdrew from the selection. His place will be filled by an appointee of the executive committee.

The judges will be appointed by the executive committee. The rule of the club making it incumbent upon a judge to be a member of the organization was suspended, as it was argued that several of the most capable judges in Honolulu do not belong to the Jockey Club, and by adopting this course their services might be utilized.

J. A. Cummings was elected an honorary member of the club, in recognition of his past services to the organization.

HAWAII AT EXPOSITION.



OUR CIVILIZATION ON PARADE.

with local racing.

The following new members were elected:
W. H. Smith, W. H. McInerney, D. J. Hutchins, F. H. Luker, C. H. Brown, J. C. Cohen, C. H. W. Norton, Lieutenant Hancock and Tom Hollinger.

Alec Harris has gone out of the training business. Edith L. Albert and Harry B. the horses he had charge of, have been taken over by Frank Garrison, a brother of the famous "Snapper." Harris turned over his string in such shape as reflects considerable credit on his conditioning abilities. He will now devote himself solely to work on the track.

Word has been received that Colonel Spaulding's horses from Kauai will surely arrive next Sunday. They will be trained by Garrison.

FAMINE IN CHINA.

Minister Conger Sustains Stories of Cannibalism.

DES MOINES, Iowa, May 1.—Minister Conger yesterday received messages from a New York paper asking his cooperation in giving relief to starving millions of Northern China. His telegram in reply was:

"Christian Herald, New York: Your telegram received. The suffering of the famine-stricken in Shan Si is indescribable. Your plan of relief is the best. Put matter in hands of consuls at Shanghai and Tien-Tsin and heads of missions there. The Chinese government and people will be gratified, the demands people will be answered and future good will result. I send by letter \$100.

"Prince Ching told me only two days before I left Peking," said Minister Conger, "that these people were literally eating each other. They have eaten every blade of grass, every bit of bark—everything, in fact, that can be eaten in that province. Nothing has been raised there for two years, and unless relief is given many, many thousands must perish." Mr. Conger will go East Monday, to be gone about two weeks.

BANDIT WANTS PAROLE.

Chris Evans, the Famous Outlaw, Trying to Get Out.

FRESNO, May 1.—Chris Evans, the bandit and outlaw, who is at Folsom under sentence of life imprisonment, has given notice of his intention to apply for a parole. He was sentenced in 1892, and his conduct since is said to have been exemplary.

He holds a position of trust in the drug department at the penitentiary and his wife lives at Visalia, where she is supporting herself and family at washing. Evans is now 30 years old and had an arm and eye shot away while being pursued.

An old darkey went to Memphis the other day to get his pension check cashed. After receiving his money, which amounted to \$11, the old ex-slave wandered down Front street to a produce house and bought three chickens of a bag. When they were delivered at the wharf late that afternoon the old man was there and received them with a good time ahead. "What yer gonna do wid dem chickens?" inquired the negro drayman who delivered them. "Eat 'em," was the quick response; "I'm free forty years, and dis is de first time I've had de money to buy 'dem chickens. I've got ter eat 'em, 'cause I ain't got ter buy no more."

STANFORD'S PILIKIA

Another Professor Abandons the Faculty.

STANFORD UNIVERSITY, Cal., May 1.—Interest in the Ross incident was revived yesterday by the announcement that Professor Arthur O. Lovejoy, associate professor of philosophy, had resigned, and that his resignation had been accepted by President Jordan. Professor Lovejoy's action resulted from his sympathy with the cause of Professors Howard and Ross.

Professor Charles H. Riebler of Harvard, assistant professor of logic, will take Professor Lovejoy's place at the beginning of the new year. In connection with the resignation of Professor Lovejoy the following correspondence has been given out:

Stanford University, April 29.—President D. S. Jordan, My dear sir: Thanking you for the favor of your notice of resignation, I beg leave at the same time to place in your hands my resignation as associate professor of philosophy, the resignation to take effect either directly or at the end of the semester, as you may think best.

My reasons for taking this step relate both to the dismissal of Professor E. A. Ross in November and to the subsequent policy of the university administration. At the time of the original difficulty you made it known that the removal had taken place contrary to your desire, and that you were not responsible for the act. Facts which came to light at that time and subsequently made it seem evident to me that Dr. Ross had been dismissed, partly because of the founder's objection to the participation of university instructors in public political meetings, partly because of her objections to the specific contents of certain of Dr. Ross' public utterances upon matters within the limits of his own specialty and partly because of a fear of vaguely dangerous social tendencies, which it was believed that his teachings, both within and without the university, were likely to foster.

Recently I have been permitted with others of my colleagues to review the whole of the documentary evidence in the case. As a result I am forced to the conviction that the foregoing conclusions as to the facts in the affair are verified beyond the possibility of further doubt.

The significance of these facts seems to me clear. I do not know what is meant by the somewhat quaint phrase "Academic freedom." It seems to lend itself readily to subtleties of interpretation. But I certainly conceive that the dismissal for such reason of an instructor whom the president of the university had regarded as a fit person to

ties which it is the right and duty of university teachers to demand. Unless the members of our profession show themselves somewhat punctilious in the maintenance of these liberties, especially in privately-endowed institutions, I do not see how either the dignity of the teachers' position or the leadership and social usefulness of universities in our democratic society can be maintained.

It has become increasingly apparent, however, that the administration of this university takes a rather seriously divergent view of the equities involved in the cases that have arisen here during the year. I think it necessary therefore to present my resignation. I need not say that in very many respects I shall sever my connection with the faculty of Stanford University with regret, nor that I shall remember very pleasantly the personal kindness that I have enjoyed during the time of my service under you. I am, very truly yours,

ARTHUR O. LOVEJOY.

Office of the President, Stanford University, April 29.—Prof. Arthur O. Lovejoy, Stanford University—Dear Sir: I have your letter dated April 29, presenting your resignation as associate professor of philosophy.

Without discussion of the reasons on which you base your action, I accept the resignation, to take effect at the end of the present academic year. Very truly yours,

DAVID S. JORDAN, President.

ROWELL RESIGNS FROM PUBLIC WORKS

Succeeded by Marston Campbell
—Various Other Appointments
Gazetted.

The resignation of Assistant Superintendent Rowell of the Public Works has been handed in to take effect on May 1st.

The following appointments and promotions have been made by Superintendent Boyd:
Marston Campbell, Assistant Superintendent of Public Works; T. A. Lloyd, Sr., Road Supervisor; B. H. Wright, Chief Clerk; George C. Ross, first assistant clerk; Manuel C. Cook, second assistant clerk; Miss Nettie Barracough, stenographer.

E. B. Boyd, Commissioner of Public Lands, has appointed S. Mahulu and George Ross chief and first assistant clerks.

T. A. Lloyd, senior, the new Road Supervisor, severed in a similar capacity under the monarchy, also holding office as a deputy in the tax office for the island of Oahu. Mr. Lloyd is a Kamaaina of old standing, having lived in the islands over thirty years.

Acting Governor Cooper presided over the Executive Council yesterday, the time being taken up by the discussion of the appointments and promotions submitted by the heads of departments. General approval was made of the same.

The following names were handed in to the Senate for confirmation in the afternoon by the Acting Governor: J. H. Boyd, Superintendent of Public Works; W. H. Wright, Treasurer and E. B. Boyd, Commissioner of Public Lands. The Senate has deferred action upon the appointments until Friday.

TALES OF WOE FOR M'KINLEY

LOS ANGELES, May 2.—President McKinley will be forced to double his bodyguard when he arrives at Los Angeles. Not that the Indians or anarchists are on the warpath, however, but only that the President is the hub of innumerable wheels that threaten his troubles into the ear of the chief executive. Mayor Snyder is besieged. Each day the besetted man runs his honor to earth and petition his assistance in securing an interview with President McKinley.

"You can do it, mayor," begged an old soldier today. "The president, as a whole lot of you, and I'll be your friend for life. I'm going to have a few more votes in my time, and I will sock every blame one in for you, no matter what you do. Come on, mayor; is it a go?"

More than two score and eleven people have hopes in the pension line. Their attorneys imbued them with the hope, but many moons have passed since their claims were pigeon-holed at Washington. The wounded and widows believe that the president would be pleased to fix up matters, and wish to see him personally while he is in the city. One widow wishes to tell her story to Mrs. McKinley. Mayor Snyder has informed these hopelessly hopeful hopes that the president is on a pleasure trip. If all applicants of Los Angeles were given a hearing, the nation's executive would be forced to remain in the city for weeks.

The president's attendants are experts in their guardianship, and it is safe to say that not one of the distressed would gain audience with the chief executive. The cranks are also on hand. One simple but earnest son of toil drifted into Mayor Snyder's office yesterday with determination written all over his strong, freckled features.

"Mr. Mayor," he said, "I jest want say that while the president is here is a good time to investigate the Third street tunnel. We could have Mr. McKinley go up there with you and a committee and look over the whole thing. The president could see jest how the whole thing stands, and he could fix the business up. It's a great chance, mayor."

FIRE CLAIMS SESSION.

The Commissioners Meet and Consider Preliminaries.

The fire claims commission held a long session this morning at the Chamber of Commerce with all the members present. No date is yet announced for the hearing of claims, but there is a possibility of the preliminary work being concluded tomorrow.

It is not likely that any claims will be heard for two or three weeks, as the commissioners have arranged to give ample advertised notice of the date in order that all claimants may get posted in ample time before the session begins.

This morning was taken up with deciding on the reading of the form in

Max Regis, Mayor of Algiers, and the editor of La Revue du Peuple, fought in a restaurant over statements made by Regis against the editor. Regis was struck in the head by two bottles.

The old Central Music Hall of Chicago, in which Emma Abbott, Clara Louise Kellogg, John Russell Lowell, Matthew Arnold, Ian MacLaren, Wendell Phillips, John Z. Smith, John J. Reddick, and other celebrities had appeared, is being dismantled. It was erected twenty-two years ago.

TALK WITH OOM PAUL

Thanks God for the
Troubles of
Britain.

THINKS FREEDOM
MAY YET COME

More Than Willing to Submit
Transvaal's Claims to
Arbitration.

PARIS, May 2.—An interview with Mr. Kruger appears in the Matin. The former president of the Transvaal was seen in a modest little inn at Utrecht, where he is stopping for the moment. His eyes have been very much improved by recent operations, and he can now dispense with spectacles.

Sitting in front of a table, with a Bible under his left hand, Mr. Kruger delivered himself of an important statement to which further significance was given by the presence of the Orange Free State delegate, Herr Fischer.

Mr. Kruger began by announcing that on Saturday next he proposed retiring into the country for complete rest. The little village of Hilbersum, not far from Utrecht, has been selected for his abode. "Nothing has yet been decided regarding his trip to America. Mr. Kruger will undertake the journey if his strength permits, and if there is any hope of gaining advantage for the Boer cause."

Pointing to Herr Fischer, the aged president declared that the two republics were indissolubly united. "Herr Fischer," he said, "is fighting for the same cause as my heroic friend, President Steyn. The two presidents and the two commanding generals, Botha and De Wet, will share the same fate."

On being questioned regarding reliance he placed on the Boer official telegrams and statements in Parliament, Mr. Kruger half rising from his armchair, declared:

"The British government, British telegraph and the British press always try to make this much"—and he measured his little finger—"look like this much," and he extended both arms. "I am persuaded everywhere that it is going wrong, and precisely because our enemies continue to disseminate and travesty facts."

"As regards General Botha's negotiations, the public knows from the blue book and the reading of the British press that his last disposition was the British general who took up proposals. Never did the Boer general refuse to listen. We do not fight except for peace. We are not conquerors, but, although General Botha listened to the British proposals, he never uttered a word of equivocation on the subject of independence. Independence is the only treasure we cherish, even if we have to sacrifice all others."

"It is for this reason our citizens forsake their farms and sacrificed their lives, and our women and children now suffer temporary servitude in the enemy's camp."

"And," added the president, with still more emphasis, "if the English were not blind, if they considered their own interests well, if they were not so less enslaved by error and injustice, they would recognize the independence we demand, because in the hope of safeguarding it, we shall be ready to make many concessions and sacrifices, and, moreover, it would assure peace forever for South Africa."

The subject of arbitration being next broached, Mr. Kruger expressed his entire readiness to submit all questions to the arbitration of an impartial tribunal, not even excepting the question of independence.

"We would sacrifice our liberty," he said, "if the verdict of a tribunal decided that one or the other of the republics had done anything to forfeit it. But on that point we are at ease."

Here the Bible was invoked, Mr. Kruger reading a passage from the Psalms in which David calls upon the Lord and asks if there be any spot or blemish in him or whether he had committed an iniquity.

"But, like David," he said, "we are far from being exhausted; the Boer commanders are able to go on fighting indefinitely. We have constant arms and ammunition in sufficient quantities. It is useless to hope to reduce us by starvation or extermination."

He ended by expressing thanks to Providence for the manifold complications with which the British Empire is now beset at other points of the globe, which one day will compel it to release its prey.

ARRESTED FOR LIEK.

Penston Attorney Is Charged With Misrepresentation.

SAN JOSE, May 2.—C. S. Howe, a San Francisco pension agent, was arrested in the Victory theater here tonight for libel, the complainant being E. F. Whelan of San Francisco, representing the law firm of Charney and William King of Washington, D. C.

The complaint charged young Howe with distributing circulars among discharged soldiers, misrepresenting the Washington firm, and stating that they were a fraud and that they had been obtaining money from pension applicants under false pretenses.

The wireless telegraph on Hawaii has formed a combination with the telephone company.

**LIMITED TO
ONE SUBJECT**

"The Organic Act provides that legislative failure to pass appropriation bills shall create an obligation, not upon the head of any department to supply such appropriations, but upon the Governor to call the Legislature in extra session for

prerogative power. It must never be forgotten that all authority here is derivative—derived from this Organic Act; and that those who claim authority under it must show whence and how they derive it . . .

*The expression of the specifically limited

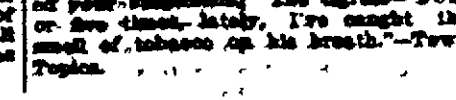
I wish on behalf of these bona fide homesteaders to state that this land is granted under Act 41 of the Session Laws, 1897, section 7, and that every thing is in accordance with the Hawaiian Statutes. In further reply and in justice to the honorable members of the Hawaiian Commission, I wish to state that only two of the eleven names mentioned were in any way connected with the Hawaiian Commission and then only as private secretaries to the members thereof. Under the section referred to, the questions propounded by the Womaha Republican are very easily answered. Very truly,

THOMAS C. RIDGWAY,
Attorney for Mauna Settlement Association.

be-trousered neighbor of the Orient.
In Japanese town, the full flavor of
the land of cherry blossoms is miss-
ing. Americanism has overcome and
probably too many eyes spoiled the
local color. Nearly all the signs are
translated, many of the men wear
suits, and the soda water and an ice
chest seem to be an accessory
to every store.

On the mauve side of King street,
some distance beyond Palama chapel,
there is, what appears to be on the
outside, a typically Japanese tea-house.
It is two stories high, and the interior
of the ground floor is encroached from
the outside view by an elaborate lattice
of stained and polished wood. Jap-
anese prints hang to the walls, sep-

Fifty men of the sailors' union were on the Navy wharf shortly before 10 o'clock to see that certain shipping masters did not put a non-union crew aboard the bark Palmyra. The attempt to put the crew aboard, however, did not come off at the expected time, so the main body of men left the wharf after stationing guards about the vessel.



or five times, lately, I've caught the smell of tobacco on his breath."—Tawny Toxton.

COURT NOTES.

(From Saturday's daily)

SUBMITTED WITHOUT SUIT.

A submission without suit was yesterday filed in the First Circuit Court by the respective parties to a new case entitled John J. Grace vs. the Territory of Hawaii.

It is stated that the difference between the parties might be the subject of a civil action, but that the parties have agreed to submit the case without suit, for the reason that the amount in controversy is so small that the employment of counsel would be substantially a denial of the claim, and that as it is manifestly unfair that if the plaintiff is not represented by counsel that the matter in controversy should not be argued by counsel on behalf of the Territory. Upon this presentation Attorney-General Dole prays the court that the matter may be submitted for determination without argument and without briefs.

The statement of fact agreed upon and submitted is as follows:

"That said Grace is, and, during the month of February, 1900, was a duly licensed physician and surgeon practicing said profession in Hilo, Hawaii. That in said February a policeman at Hilo aforesaid, without authority, justification or extenuation by law, shot and wounded a private citizen. That it immediately became necessary to extract the bullet from said wounded man. That the sheriff of Hawaii requested said Grace to perform said operation, promising him reasonable compensation for the service by the Department of the Attorney General. That said Grace performed said service in a skillful manner and rendered a bill therefor to the Attorney General's Department. That in order for the warrant to be drawn and paid in ordinary course, as a liability of the Attorney General's Department, one of the Departments of said Territory, it is necessary that said bill should be approved by the Attorney General. That the Attorney General, doubting whether said bill is a legal liability of his Department or of said Territory, and whether he has a lawful right to approve the same, declines to approve it without the sanction of this Court."

COURT NOTES.

In the case of Antone Bright vs. David Kawanakoa, the defendant has filed an answer of general denial to the allegations of plaintiff's petition, by Kinney, Ballou & McClanahan, his attorneys.

Judge Edging is now in Honolulu, and on Monday will take up the case which the First Judge of the First Circuit Court is disqualified to hear. Judge Edging was requested to come down from Kona for this purpose by the presiding judge.

In the ejectment action of Samuel Andrews against Kaikena, upon motion of counsel for plaintiff and counsel for defendant consenting thereto, the Court yesterday ordered the demurrer confessed and allowed plaintiff to proceed within which to amend his complaint. The demurrer was filed on November 4, 1900. J. L. Kaulukou is the attorney for defendant.

DEMURRER OVERRULED.

By consent of counsel in the case of the Territory of Hawaii vs. Her Majesty Queen Liliuokalani and John H. Wilson, the Court has ordered the demurrer overruled pro forma in order to facilitate an early and final adjudication of the issues involved.

CAYPLESS FOR THE BENCH.

It is assumed that a new First District Court Judge will be appointed as soon as the Presiding Judge retires, and it is understood that strong petitions will be sent to Washington recommending Edgar Cayless, clerk of the Senate, for the vacancy on the bench.

FEDERAL COURT.

Two new sections were added to the rules of the United States District Court yesterday, the provisions evidently arising through the recent audacity in regard to the "garbled" stenographic report, the "garbling" of which was disclaimed by both Court Reporter Keyolds and United States District Attorney Baird. The new sections are designed for the protection of court papers, and Judge Estee has given orders that they must be rigidly followed. The two sections in question are herewith quoted:

"Section 24. The transcript of the testimony and exceptions on appeal or error in any cause, shall be submitted to opposing counsel for correction and approval; and if the counsel on both sides fail to agree upon and settle the testimony and exceptions within a reasonable time, the same shall be settled by the Court as soon as the record, evidence and exceptions are agreed upon or settled they shall be filed forthwith in the office of the clerk of this court, from which office they shall not be removed for any purpose, except on the order of the Court."

"Section 25. No papers or motions of any character shall be filed in this court in any matter, proceeding on appeal or error, nor will any matter or thing with reference thereto be heard or passed upon by the Court until the transcript of the evidence in the case is duly filed in the office of the clerk."

NATURALIZATIONS.

Antonio G. Silva, a native of Portugal, was naturalized by process of the United States District Court yesterday.

BANKERS PROTEST.

W. G. Irwin, Cecil Brown and F. C. Jones, representing the City's bankers, recently called upon U. S. Treasury Agent MacLennan to protest against the latter's method of computing interest. They explained that they figured his way of rating the interest made a loss to them of \$42.20 for each \$100,000 worth of bonds called in.

The Treasury Agent explains that he estimates interest upon the basis of 365 days in the year, while in Hawaii the system in general use is to reckon interest by the month. The Act providing for the redemption of the bonds was passed March 3, and interest could have been stopped then. Instead, however, the stoppage of interest was not made until May 1, and Mr. MacLennan is therefore of the opinion that bondholders are well off in receiving this additional interest.

A SPRAINED ANKLE QUICKLY CURED.

"At one time I suffered from a severe sprain of the ankle," says George E. Barry, editor of the Guide, Washington, Va. "After using several well recommended medicines without success, I tried Chamberlain's Pain Balm, and am pleased to say that relief came as soon as I began its use, and a complete cure speedily followed. This remedy has also been used in my family for frost bitten feet with the best results. I cheerfully recommend its use to all who may need a first-class liniment." Sold by all dealers and druggists. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., general agents, H. T.

HAWAII'S KING OF GAME FISHES THE LEAPING TUNA



During the last few months the popular monthlies have almost simultaneously presented elaborately illustrated articles heralding the discovery of a new game fish, the leaping tuna of Catalina Islands.

The salmon, the mahseer, the barracuda, the ponderous jewfish, even king tarpon, have all been deposed by this latest monarch of the rod and reel.

An exclusive club, the coveted membership of which may only be obtained by the unaided capture of a hundred-pound tuna on rod and line, has been formed in honor of the finny fighter.

Special tackle, line or piano-wire breaking power, reels, mechanically brought to the highest pitch of multiplying perfection; rods in whose manufacture the greenheart poles of the world have been ransacked for lengths of the requisite strength and pliability; gaffs of thurle tempered steel, have all been brought into costly requisition.

The capture of a mighty tuna entitles, in piscatorial circles, a man to enter the front ranks of the craft, and look loftily upon the most skillful efforts of Isaac Walton, first pastmaster of the "complete art of angling." Indeed, the shades of Francis and of Walton, telling their time-worn captures of a thirty-pound pike, might well stand appalled before the man who has checked the first mad rush of this region of the seas, and finally brought him, an exhausted but unconquered mass of blue and silver, scaling near sixteen stone, to the gaff.

So far, Catalina Island claims the proud distinction of being the only place where the tuna leaps, and can therefore be seduced by trolling a bait plied on the surface. Not that the tuna is a denizen of California waters only. He is only a big horse mackerel, resplendent in the colors of that superbly liveried family, and exists in many seas. In the Mediterranean they call him the tunny, and Sicilian fishermen harbor him by the score, as he chases the schools of sardines.

He is called by a dozen names. Here in Hawaii we call him the "ulu," though we have never recognized his sporting qualities.

At Catalina where they respect the

tuna with a regard engendered by many a well fought fight, not always ending in victory for the man behind the reel, he was first found to be a game fish, and now the fame of him brings men who have fought the mahseer in India, owners of salmon rivers in Scotland and Norway, keen fishermen, fresh from the slaughter of the silver-scaled tarpon in Florida, all eager to conquer the Tuna rex.

The plausible explanation of why the tuna has been deemed to leap only at Catalina is found in the fact that his habitat is in the deeps, where he is a terror to the flying fish, or other smaller fry, and hates the shallower regions of the shores.

At Catalina, where the volcanic cliffs of the islands find their foundations another deep within a comparatively short distance from the mainland, he has taken up his hunting ground.

It is early morning, the Pacific lies like a silver shield, and the tuna fishers are on the watch.

Suddenly the surface splashes into a thousand fountains, scores of flying fish skim above the surface, eager to escape their pursuers. There is a surge of water and a gleaming form, instinct with life and hunger, hurtles itself into the upper air with all the force of a form expressly designed for speed; another and another—it is the tuna. Rowboats and power launches put out each with an expectant angler, seated on a chair in the stern, with an attendant local fisherman as guide and adviser to wield the ready gaff when opportunity may come, perhaps at mid-day, often not till sunset. Eight, ten, even seventeen hours have been known to pass with a tuna on the hook, hauling the boat hither and thither at will, even against the cautiously applied power of a gasoline launch propeller. Often, too, at the end of the day, after the exhausted fisherman has reluctantly yielded his rod to somebody else, a tuna, tired with a dogged battle, is shot for liberty, has, with a magnificent effort, torn his way to the surface, sometimes to be found with a ghastly, gashed, perhaps "bleeding" gaff, floating on the snarl of a jutting steamer—dead, but unquered.

The tuna is always a flying fish, the method always trolling, the line the strongest braided linen, armored near the hook with silver-wired gimp, the wheel must be fortified with brakes of

soaked moosehide, and be capable of holding three hundred yards at least, able to multiply the reeled-in line with unusual rapidity. The tuna thinks nothing of merrily waiting off five hundred feet of line at the first rush, returning boardward at lightning speed to foil the unwary angler.

Truly, this is sport royal, and one to prove a strong attraction to lovers of the gentle craft. And now Catalina must yield her selfish delight of ownership to the only hunting ground for the

Sportsmen coming to Hawaii will find the tuna plentiful in the deeps surrounding the Islands. Everyone is familiar with the ulu. It accompanies us homeward on the rear platforms of the street cars, with a neat bag and a tin of green oil leaves around its plump saddle.

"Oh, what a big mackerel!" is a common remark of visitors to the fish-market, although the specimens in the stalls rarely run above twenty pounds in weight. Esteemed for its flesh, the tuna has hitherto been regarded as one of the ordinary foolish fishes, easily gilled in the nets of the Japanese fishermen. Rather should he be placed upon a proper pedestal, and his acquaintance sought by sportsmen, visiting and local.

He will be found awaiting challenges outside the reef almost any morning. Passengers on incoming and outgoing steamers, seeing him flush the flying fish, dub him dolphin, but the term is a misnomer. No bulky monster, he! With his symmetry of modeling he can dart like an arrow, and the dolphin at full speed, and the dolphin is no slouch at a record, either.

The accompanying illustration is a faithful reproduction by the Advertiser artist of a kodak picture secured by a writer on this paper. The snapshot was taken in Hilo, and will show that the tuna grows in Hawaiian waters to a size rendering him anything but a despicable antagonist.

Also, he "leaps" in these waters. Catalina is not the sole depot for tuna fishers, nor mulet the only game fish for Hawaiian rods.

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The home of Manager and Mrs. Renton of Ewa plantation was the scene of a gay and festive gathering of guests last Wednesday evening, invited to witness the marriage of Miss Addie Helene Farmer to Mr. Samuel J. Freest, the well-known custom house broker of this City. The many friends of the contracting parties from Honolulu and the plantation were taken by special train to the manager's residence to witness the nuptials. The large double parlors and dining-hall were tastefully decorated for the occasion, pink and white carnations and streamers of jessamine prevailing.

The bridal party entered from the main hallway to the strains of the Lohengrin wedding march, the bride leaning on the arm of her brother, Mr. Edwin Farmer, Miss Grace Farmer, her sister, was bridesmaid, and Mr. William F. Johnson, groomsmen. The party advanced to the center of the large dining-hall, where was suspended a large floral marriage bell. Here they were met by the bridegroom and the officiating clergyman, Rev. Dr. Pearson of the Methodist Church, who performed the marriage rite.

The bride was attired in white brocade and wore sprays of natural orange blossoms in her hair, and also carried a beautiful bouquet of white bride's roses.

Miss Grace Farmer made a charming bridesmaid in a lacy gown of white organdy and lace over white silk with pink trimmings, and she carried a bouquet of pink roses.

The bride and groom were the recipients of many elegant and useful presents, a large table being covered with cut glass and silverware, hand-painted china, table linen and other things useful and ornamental.

After the wedding ceremony an informal reception was held, the many friends of the young couple offering congratulations and abundant good wishes. Mr. and Mrs. De Forest will spend a short time at Waiakua, after which they will reside permanently in Honolulu.

T. M. STARKEY IN WASHINGTON

Talks About the Nature and Value of Hawaiian Investments.

After a residence of over twenty years in the Hawaiian Islands, Mr. T. M. Starkey of Honolulu, now at the Shoreham, is on the way to England, his native country. He is a prosperous looking gentleman, and is identified with moneyed interests there. Although well informed on current political topics in the islands, he preferred not to discuss them for publication. "I am still a British subject," said he, "and as I have many warm friends among the high officials there, comment by me might be construed as impertinent."

"Englishmen have made many investments in the Hawaiian Islands," continued Mr. Starkey, "but the bulk of paying properties is owned by Americans, perhaps as much as four-fifths. Money is tight there, because of the great demand for it in developing numerous new enterprises. I know of a party of Englishmen who were passing through Honolulu recently and invested \$10,000. They will probably send more money there before long. Sugar is not bringing the fancy prices of last year, but there is still a good margin of profit in its culture. Some of the opportunities for investment are very good, but their value does not seem to be appreciated in this country. For instance, the bonds of the Oahu Railroad, paying an interest of 6 per cent, do not begin to sell for the premium

they would command under similar circumstances in the United States. The road is very profitable property, and its warehouses and terminals alone would sell for the amount of bonds issued. The same thing is true of other well-established enterprises in the islands that I might mention. But with the exploitation of Hawaiian securities I look for a change for the better in this regard."—Washington Post.

For Hawaiians.

Yesterday, President Milburn of the Pan-American Exposition Company received a marked copy of a Honolulu paper which contained an article by Mr. R. H. Stafford, formerly of Buffalo, in which the writer urged the Hawaiians to make some kind of an exhibit at the exposition.

"I cannot conceive," said Mr. Stafford, "how Hawaii can stand by and miss being represented at the biggest show on earth. Hawaii is a part of the United States, and a very important part, and her people ought not to be allowed to forget it. If they would get a concession and build a thatched bungalow on the native architectural plan. It would prove one of the great attractions of the exposition, and if they wanted to, natives could send an exhibit which would tower far above anything the States will have to offer."—Buffalo (N. Y.), Express.

A few drops of any perfumed oil will secure libraries from the consuming effects of moldiness and damp. Russian leather, which is perfumed with the tar of the birch tree, never molds; and merchants suffer large losses of this article to lie in the London docks in the most careless manner, knowing that it can sustain no injury from damp.

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Vice-Chancellor SIR W. PAGE WOOD stated publicly in court that DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE was undoubtedly the INVENTOR of CHLORODYNE; that the whole story of the defendant Freeman, was deliberately untrue, and he regretted to say it had been sworn to. See The Times, July 15, 1894.

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Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne

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THE MACONDRAYS DIVORCED.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 30.—Mrs. Madeline Macondray got a divorce yesterday in record time from Robert Arthur Macondray, to whom she was married last August at Trinity Church, while all society looked on.

Less than a week ago suit for divorce was filed, the young husband being accused of various sins of omission and commission grouped under the general head, "Mental cruelty." The defendant filed no answer, and was not present in court when the wife's petition came up for hearing.

Mrs. Macondray took the stand in her own behalf and told the Court how Macondray had deceived and abused her. She testified that he had sworn at her, thrown volumes of light and heavy literature at her defenseless head; had often been absent from home on spur-of-the-moment expeditions, and that she had failed to provide for her, so that she was forced to seek refuge at her mother's house.

Ethel Cusby of 29 Frederick street, who let the rooms occupied by the Macondrays, corroborated this testimony. Mrs. W. G. Richardson, mother of Mrs. Macondray, told what she knew of her daughter's troubles.

Judge Cook granted the plaintiff a divorce on the ground of cruelty, and gave plaintiff permission to resume her maiden name.

A VERY REMARKABLE REMEDY.

"It is with a good deal of pleasure and satisfaction that I recommend Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy," says Druggist A. W. Sawtelle, of Hartford, Conn. "A lady customer, seeing the remedy exposed for sale in my showcase, said to me: 'I really believe that medicine saved my life the past summer while at the shore, and she became so enthusiastic over its merits that I at once made up my mind to recommend it in the future.' Recently a gentleman came into my store so overcome with colic pains that he sank at once to the floor. I gave him a dose of this remedy which helped him. I repeated the dose and in fifteen minutes he left my store, smilingly informing me that he felt as well as ever.' Sold by all dealers and druggists. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd.,

The better half: "I believe that the greatest body of American people are grateful," says President McKinley. Our experience has been that fully half of them are ladies.—Boston Transcript.

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SENATE HAS LUCIO DAY Refuses to Concur With Anti-Dole Resolution.

EMMELUTH IS SAT UPON HARD

The Plumber Starts a Row in the House Over the Officer's Club.

The Senate, as usual, did nothing but kill time at yesterday's session. The forenoon was taken up in discussing three items in the appropriation bill. Immediately after the Senate convened, Senator Russell moved to reconsider the salaries of the assistant clerk and the electoral registrar. His object was to merge the two offices into one, and make the salary \$2,400, instead of \$1,800 and \$1,200, respectively.

Considerable discussion ensued. Kalaokalani moved to leave the amounts as heretofore. The motion carried upon the show of hands.

Under suspension of the rules, Senator Achi introduced the following resolution:

"Resolved, that during the discussion of the several items in the appropriation bill, not more than two members from each side shall speak on each item."

The motion was lost.

The items under the Supreme Court, in the Judiciary Department, were then taken up. The salary of the clerk of the Judiciary Department, at \$6,000, was first considered. Achi moved to make it \$5,400. Dr. Russell thought \$4,000 sufficient; Senator Baldwin held out for \$5,000, while Senator Crabbe favored the retaining of the original amount. Senator Baldwin's motion, fixing the salary at \$5,000 per year, prevailed.

The next item taken up was the stenographer of the Judiciary Department, at \$4,800. This item caused the wheels of progress to stop. Senator Kalaokalani favored reducing the amount to \$3,000; Senator Carter favored the original amount. The question then arose as to the duties of the stenographer, and whether or not such an office was needed. Senator Carter said such an office was necessary, and that it was at the request of the chief justice that the item was placed in the bill. It is a new office, created on account of the large amount of work involved by the sitting of three courts in one room.

Senator Baldwin wanted to refer the matter to the ways and means committee, saying he could not vote for the item unless he knew that there was an absolute need of such office. Senator Achi argued against the item, as being entirely unnecessary. He inferred the stenographer would have nothing to do but draw his salary.

Senator Paris approved the motion to refer the item to a committee, as the office was one of great responsibility. He did not approve of the manner employed in cutting one man's salary and allowing another to stand, simply for friendship's sake, saying it was not fair.

He referred to the Police Department. Some of the officers, he said, were receiving small pay, while others more highly favored, were receiving large pay. He added that he might be wrong in some of his statements. Therefore he wanted the items in dispute referred to committees for investigation.

Senator Kalaokalani said the office was not needed.

He supported Achi, who, he said, was well versed in law, and accepted his statements as coming from one who knew. Incidentally, he gave Carter a dig, saying that the honorable member was trying to convey the idea that he knew it all. He admitted that although a comparatively young man, Senator Carter was very learned.

Senator Carter was then recognized, and said he wanted to set himself right before the members. "I am not a peacock," he said, "strutting around and swelling myself out, and furthermore, I do not pretend to know everything. I am based on my assertions on a letter received from Mr. W. H. Wright, and signed by the chief justice, suggesting appropriations, and that this office was asked for by the chief justice."

After some more "hot air" had been expended on the item the motion made by Senator Kalaokalani to strike out the item was sustained. A strict party vote was recorded.

The next item taken up was the salaries of three messengers, at \$1,200 each.

Senator Carter moved to reduce to \$900. This started some more fun. Even money is being wasted, that the salaries of messengers and janitors in any of the department would not be reduced. So far the independents have absolutely refused to consider any proposed reduction of salaries in those offices.

Senator Achi defined the duties of the messengers, saying they were often used by lawyers to hunt up references to different cases in the library of the department who charged their clients \$100 or more for work performed by these very messengers. He did not like the idea of reducing their salaries, and moved the old salaries be retained.

Senator Carter arose and said it looked as if it was the intention of the active members of the House to see that no messenger was cut. But when it came to a more important office, why it was different. Then cutting and slashing was indulged in, regardless of responsibility.

Senator Achi denied the allegation. They were well worth the salaries paid them.

"Only," was for the last half hour had been continuing in his seat, meanwhile casting anxious eyes now and then at the clock, was seen to rise to his feet, and in that "dear, familiar voice," moved a "Thank you" 3 p. m. This was the only time he was heard during the session.

The session was declared the Senate in recess until 3 p. m.

NEWSPAPER ARCHIVE

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The afternoon session was given over to discussing House Resolution 2, relating to an inquiry made by a committee as to why the county bill was not signed by Emmeluth's "want of confidence" resolution.

A dead silence reigned over the Senate for a half minute or so after the first-named resolution was read. Everybody seemed to be waiting for the "other fellow" to open up the "gashes" were cast at the vacant seat generally occupied by one Senator "Oily" William White, from Lahaina, who, by the way, did not show up during the afternoon session.

Finally John T. Brown, he of the generous proportions, slowly and with difficulty arose, and in a furtive tone of voice, as if he was afraid he was laying himself liable, moved to adopt the resolution.

The motion brought Senator Crabbe to his feet, who declared the motion out of order, on account of the resolution being foreign to the business before the House.

J. F. Brown said the reason he wanted to adopt the resolution was to put the stamp of disapproval on the Governor's action in signing the Supreme Court term bill, six days after the close of the Legislature, and allowing such good measures as the pure food bill and county bill to go by default. He maintained that if the Governor could sign an act six days after the close of the session, and make it legal, he would have been signing had it been a Republican measure," was J. F. Brown's cry. "Too much partiality has been shown," Brown therefore wanted the resolution adopted on general principles.

Senator Carter said he did not wholly approve of the Governor signing any measure after the closing of the session, but denied very strongly that there was partiality shown in signing any bills. As for the pure food law, he informed the portly member from Hilo, that the pure food bill never reached the Governor, as it was killed in the lower house. He gave numerous instances to show that the Governor had been impartial.

"Any man," continued Carter, "who had any kind of a head on his shoulders at all, and was able to read the English language, would have done the same thing as Governor Dole did, with the county bill, and the very proposition that he was anxious to see the bill pass, would have been the first to condemn it after seeing it in operation."

"On account of the bill being the 'pet' measure of the Home Rule party, the opportunity was seized, in order that personal spite might be vented on the chief executive. It was a non-descript resolution. Carter's motion was a waste of time to speak against it, as it would no doubt pass."

Senator C. Brown was then recognized, and said although he went to Washington as a member of a commission that staid there six weeks, working against Governor Dole being appointed to his present position, and seeing their mission was fruitless, they accepted the inevitable and since they had been there, he would stand by him as long as he was Governor of the Territory.

"All resolutions," he continued, "that could be passed by this Legislature, or 150 other legislatures, if there could be that many, would have no influence with President McKinley. It would be like pouring so much water on a fire that it would not be noticed. The measure of opinion," he went on to say, "and would simply stir up a bad feeling. As to the county bill, the Governor was justified in taking the course he did." Brown said he did not know what was in the bill, no more than the man in the moon, and he defied any member to read the measure through in one day, and thoroughly understand it.

Baldwin made a long speech, attacking the defunct county bill in a vigorous manner, and warmly defended the action taken by the Governor in regard to the bill.

At this juncture a diversion was created by the sergeant at arms announcing a message from the Governor. Private Secretary A. G. Hawes Jr., entered, and presented the message, which named the new appointees in the Public Works, Treasury, Public Lands and Health Departments.

On Senator Kanuha's motion, action on the message was deferred until next Friday at 2 p. m.

The discussion on Emmeluth's "pet" was then continued. Baldwin held the floor for another ten minutes, and scored the manner of rushing the county bill through.

Senator Kalaokalani was the next "Jack in the box." His sarcastic remarks, "to hear the honorable member from Maui protect the Governor in his 'shindigs,'" Kalaokalani then began to justify the action of adopting the resolution, and as a loyal Independent, praised the county bill to the skies.

Senator Achi was then recognized, and said, "We are acting on a lack of confidence in the Governor."

"In looking through the Organic Act I find nothing against the course taken by the Governor. It was not that the Governor was wrong," he went on, "but the members of the Legislature, themselves, that are to blame. It is their duty to be a 'want of confidence' resolution passed, it should be directed against the members of the Legislature, and not the Governor." Achi attacked the Independent party in strong words. The blame, he said, for the present state of affairs, was on the majority. Notwithstanding they had everything their own way, they allowed the bill to drift along until it was too late to do any good. He reminded them of the attempt to apportion and elect Senators. The Republicans were ready to dispose of the business, but no, the majority got to fighting among themselves, and allowed the opportunity to slip through their fingers. The Independent party, he said, was the majority, and he added, every measure brought before the Legislature would have been disposed of within the fifty day limit, but although they were sadly handicapped in point of numbers, they had done a great deal that would redound to their credit.

Many important bills that would have been the means of diverting thousands of dollars into the public treasury, had been introduced by the Senators, and passed by them; but when they were sent to the House, the majority, instead of sticking together, sneaked out of the chamber.

The Senator severely arraigned the House. "I think this resolution emanated from a man whose confidence in the Governor was so low, that he did not have any reasoning powers," he concluded, "and if we pass it it will not raise us in the estimation of the people at large. It is the Legislature, and not the Governor, that has been weighed and found wanting, and the idea of bringing forth such a resolution as this is a person stealing something valuable to raise the cry of thief, in order to divert attention from us. I move to reject the resolution."

Senator Kanuha was next to occupy the floor, and he attempted to justify the action of the majority, but did not make a "hit," as his arguments were painfully weak.

The "pet" resolution was then taken up. "The people who decide who is to blame for the present state of affairs, and it will not be the Republican party that will have to bear the odium."

In reference to the loan bill, Senator Brown said it was held over the Governor's head as a weapon to force him to grant an extension; not for the benefit of the people, but for their own personal interests. It makes no difference whether we appropriate one single cent or not. The Organic Act provides for cases of emergency, and the Government would be run under the old appropriation bill.

Parle thought that if a "want of confidence" resolution was to be presented, it should come from the people. He attacked the Independent party in general, and their method of transacting business.

For three solid hours the discussion has continued, until the members themselves began to tire. Frequent calls of "uh-huh" were heard, and finally the president put the motion to indefinitely postpone the resolution, before the House.

He called for the show of hands, which resulted in a tie vote, 6 to 6. Senator Russell not voting. The president was then called on to decide the matter, and he declared the motion carried, much to the surprise of Statesman Emmeluth, who was sitting in the back part of the chamber, listening with great attention to the remarks made upon the resolution.

Emmeluth walked out of the Senate chamber, glancing angrily at Kanuha, who dared decide against the "plumber."

The Senate adjourned at 4 p. m. with three items in the appropriation bill, and a three hours' senseless discussion on a non-descript resolution to their credit.

NEWSPAPER ARCHIVE

JOHN THE GIANT KILLER AGAIN

Emmeluth Swings His Axe at the Officers' Club in Bungalow.

Emmeluth is once more a boss. His many resolutions against the Governor and his wordy arguments in their favor have once more re-established him as chief fighting man of a section of the Home Rules. Emmeluth has daily held a little reception after his afternoon storm of invective is spent, and is once more, patted on the back and hailed as chief by his party.

In order to keep up the popularity thus gained, however, sensations have to be supplied daily and so yesterday morning saw the Officers' Club marked for destruction by John the Giant Killer.

As a matter of course, the Governor was dragged in for a share of the blame for having allowed the iniquity to flourish under his very eyes.

Emmeluth, with prophetic vision, without the aid of his magnifying glass, the ultimate success of the salary-slashing program and all his well-laid plans "We have not Americanized the laws yet," said the re-established boss triumphantly, "but it seems likely that we shall Americanize the salaries and expenditures."

The Officers' Club resolution read as follows:

Whereas, the Court of Claims is seeking quarters for holding sessions of said court, and

Whereas, the business which the said Court was created to perform is of a character requiring not less than six months of sitting for its completion and determination, and

Whereas, it is the sense of this Legislature that in view of the financial conditions confronting the Territory it is desirable to economize in every direction possible; now therefore be it

Resolved, by the House of Representatives, the Senate concurring, That it is the sense of this Legislature that the Officers' Club heretofore and now occupying the Bungalow on these Executive building grounds, be requested to vacate the same, by the expiration of the current month;

That the Court of Claims be requested to arrange for occupying that portion of the Bungalow vacated by the Officers' Club, for the purpose of said commission as soon as possible.

J. EMMELUTH.

Monsarrat inquired if the "wet goods" were to be left undisturbed and Emmeluth replied that "he was no distiller, but that the presence of such a 'joint' was a disgrace to the Territory."

Makelaun once informed the House that he intended going into the saloon business, if license were not made too high, and now came to the rescue of the club by offering an amendment that the throne room be used for the Court of Claims as soon as the House should have vacated it.

Robertson. "This resolution is, I think, useless, as the Court of Claims has a right to sit wherever it chooses. It has chosen to be in the heart of the community and this Legislature cannot force it to sit in the Bungalow. Why not use the drill shed or Judge Dickey's court in place of the Officers' Club?"

Emmeluth, pulling out the tremolo stop that always sways his voice when he is excited, then withdrew his resolution in the following speech:

"I plainly see that my honorable friends consider that this is a matter that can be indefinitely delayed. Mr. Robertson—the Honorable Mr. Robertson's arguments proceed simply from his fertile imagination. If the drill shed has to be procured for the accommodation of the crowds, the Court of Claims will be so hampered and disturbed that they will be unable to get through their business. As far as the Officers' Club is concerned, it is a debasement of public grounds which must be stopped."

"It is a disgrace to the entire land. If, as seems to be the case, the House is in such a mood that prevents us getting at the club in this way, I will withdraw the resolution, but I will take good care to see that no 'free booze fund' goes into the Appropriation bill. It is an outrage that such a thing exists within eye and earshot of the Governor, and it will not continue after this legislative session is finished."

Prendergast introduced a resolution asking that the police pay rolls be turned over to the House for inspection. The resolution was adopted.

Makelaun then moved that House bill 1, appropriating \$30,000 for the expenses of the extra session, pass its third reading.

Dickey expressed his opinion that the House was becoming too extravagant. The people were asking for one \$200,000 such mood, while the Legislature was spending \$1,000 a day, only \$300 of the appropriation fund being needed for salaries.

Emmeluth asked for a statement of items, which was not vouchsafed, and the measure passed its third reading by a vote of 15-3. Monsarrat, Emmeluth and Keiki voting in the negative.

The salaries appropriation measure was laid over until today, none of the investigating committee being ready to report on account of delayed information from the various departments.

A ninety-year-old native girl was drowned by deep water in Waiwae stream shortly after noon yesterday, while fishing for shrimps.

was in consequence no afternoon session in order to give the committees the further time required to thoroughly look into the matter.

SAN FRANCISCO FLAGRA.

Appl. Falsehoods Demanded by the Press of That City.

Spide of the San Francisco papers are expressing a sort of malignant satisfaction over the prospects of a transaction of Dr. Kinyoun from that station to some other in the United States Marine Hospital service. They apparently look upon it as a sort of punishment to be inflicted on him for not acting in accordance with their wishes, and as a result of their efforts. Since Dr. Kinyoun's offense was that he simply told the truth and did not actively go to work to suppress it at their demand, it would be a disgrace to the service were this the motive of the order for the transfer, and we trust, therefore, that their assumption is a false one. As far as Dr. Kinyoun, himself, is concerned, it can hardly be altogether disagreeable for him to get away from those who have persistently and maliciously slandered him for simply doing his duty, and we trust the change, if it occurs, involves no serious inconvenience to him, and is not contrary to his wishes. The misfortune is that it gives to the newspapers which have opposed him, the opportunity to pretend, however falsely, that their influence has effected the removal, and it puts the head of the United States Marine Hospital service on his honor, as it were, to show the falsity of such misrepresentations. Dr. Kinyoun can hardly ask for a better vindication of his course before the medical public, than has been given by the facts in the report of the government commission. If he is transferred it should be with the assurance to the public that his course, as regards the facts of the plague, is fully endorsed by his superiors. If public and professional confidence is to be given to the quarantine service, there must be no suppression of facts, whatever may be the local wishes. Actual falsehoods seem to be demanded by a portion of the San Francisco press, and until the situation is cleared up beyond any possible doubt, there is especial need of an honest and fearless representative of the government at that post.—Journal of the American Medical Association.

NEWSPAPER ARCHIVE

CHARGE TO GRAND JURY

Bribery Stories to Be Looked Into.

At 10 o'clock yesterday morning the special Grand Jury which was summoned to investigate the charges of bribery made against the members of the Legislature, filed into the First Circuit Court to receive the instructions of the First Judge. The court room was filled with spectators and numerous attorneys assembled looking for interesting proceedings.

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The Italian Concession at Tien-Tsin has now been marked out with signal flags and title deeds to the property included are to be inspected. Denmark and Austria are also intending to take settlements on the opposite side of the river, we presume (says the P & T Times) also by right of conquest and because Danish and Austrian blood was spilled there. We have not heard of any being found lying about, but one has to allow for a little diplomatic license in these cases.

The U. S. S. Bennington, which is here at present undergoing a thorough overhaul has been in commission about nine years, and when her refit is complete, will probably stay on the station for another commission.

Fresh missionary troubles are reported from Kiangsu and Szechuan. Recently an American bought land at a place called Kiangsu, Kiangsi, in order to build a chapel. The people rose up and hindered the affair, so the American telegraphed to his Minister, who told the Kiangsu officials to settle the case to the satisfaction of all. The Methodist Episcopal pastor has sent a man to arrange the affair. Another case has occurred at Ta Chienlu Szechuan. A Roman Catholic chapel has been destroyed, and the priest driven out. The French Minister at Peking has been informed of the affair.

The following are the officers of the Colon: Captain George McKinnon, first officer, H. W. Lewis, chief engineer, U. G. Rowley, purser and interpreter, J. O. Jirneses, surgeon, R. J. Huxton, storekeeper, F. F. Howard, second officer, J. L. Wilson, third officer, W. A. Christianson, chief steward, W. McConnell.

A ninety-year-old native girl was drowned by deep water in Waiwae stream shortly after noon yesterday, while fishing for shrimps.

was in consequence no afternoon session in order to give the committees the further time required to thoroughly look into the matter.

SAN FRANCISCO FLAGRA.

Appl. Falsehoods Demanded by the Press of That City.

Spide of the San Francisco papers are expressing a sort of malignant satisfaction over the prospects of a transaction of Dr. Kinyoun from that station to some other in the United States Marine Hospital service. They apparently look upon it as a sort of punishment to be inflicted on him for not acting in accordance with their wishes, and as a result of their efforts. Since Dr. Kinyoun's offense was that he simply told the truth and did not actively go to work to suppress it at their demand, it would be a disgrace to the service were this the motive of the order for the transfer, and we trust, therefore, that their assumption is a false one. As far as Dr. Kinyoun, himself, is concerned, it can hardly be altogether disagreeable for him to get away from those who have persistently and maliciously slandered him for simply doing his duty, and we trust the change, if it occurs, involves no serious inconvenience to him, and is not contrary to his wishes. The misfortune is that it gives to the newspapers which have opposed him, the opportunity to pretend, however falsely, that their influence has effected the removal, and it puts the head of the United States Marine Hospital service on his honor, as it were, to show the falsity of such misrepresentations. Dr. Kinyoun can hardly ask for a better vindication of his course before the medical public, than has been given by the facts in the report of the government commission. If he is transferred it should be with the assurance to the public that his course, as regards the facts of the plague, is fully endorsed by his superiors. If public and professional confidence is to be given to the quarantine service, there must be no suppression of facts, whatever may be the local wishes. Actual falsehoods seem to be demanded by a portion of the San Francisco press, and until the situation is cleared up beyond any possible doubt, there is especial need of an honest and fearless representative of the government at that post.—Journal of the American Medical Association.

The vessel started from Los Angeles with 525 Porto Ricans, three died at sea through dysentery, and she arrived in port with 522. Of this number 361 are adults, 112 are between the ages of four and twelve years and forty-nine under four years old.

It was about 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon when the Colon arrived off port. She remained outside for some time, as there was a great deal of work to be done in connection with the quarantine. When the vessel did come into port she went alongside the quarantine wharf, and no one was permitted to come ashore nor was anyone allowed to go aboard.

This morning the work of preparing the large number of immigrants to leave quarantine will be commenced. All of their clothing and effects will be subjected to a thorough fumigation and each one of the number, male and female, young and old, will be bathed in a disinfecting solution. After this they will be sent to the various plantations which have engaged them.

They are a sorry looking lot. When they have had a good bath, however, and have been at work on the plantations, for awhile the probabilities are that their friends in the country from whence they came would be unable to recognize them if they had the chance of seeing them.

Some of the number are sickly looking, and several of the little children are pitiful sick creatures. I have been sick with traveling, and later on worn out, some of them too.

Dirty does not begin to describe the appearance of the Porto Ricans were, however, will be changed in the 24th.

This is the sixth expedition of Ricap laborers to these islands. The Colon had been specially fitted to receive the Porto Ricans in San Francisco before she sailed to Los Angeles. There is room enough on board the vessel to accommodate over eight hundred people.

NEWSPAPER ARCHIVE

CHARGE TO GRAND JURY

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HOUSE HAD NO SESSION BUT THE SENATE WAS LIVELY

(From Monday's Daily.)

There was no meeting of the House on Saturday, the various committees being busy visiting offices and sizing up the pay rolls and appropriations. A full report is to be presented today, but more time will probably be asked for, as several of the pay rolls will not be ready for inspection until this morning.

That the Independents have resolved to stick together and fix the appropriation bill to suit themselves, was evident, and at their Saturday's session cast a solid vote for anything proposed by members of their party.

Almost the entire morning session was given over to a wrangle as to whether or not the chair should appoint standing committees, and the discussion at times became quite warm. "Oily" Bill, as usual, came to the front, and gave a fine exhibition of rhetorical callisthenics. For a time it looked as if he had serious intentions of breaking up the furniture, but finally he quit, on the account of the lack of breath. "Oily" Bill would make a fine "speller" for some show if he wasn't so badly handicapped in his use of the English language.

At the opening of the session a communication was received from Attorney-General Dole, with an opinion from Mr. J. J. Dunne, his assistant, on Senator Achi's resolution whether or not a loan bill or any other act might be acted on at this session. The following is the Attorney-General's communication:

Honolulu, H. I., May 10, 1901.
Hon. S. E. Kahe, President of the Senate, Territory of Hawaii.

Dear Sir: I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of the resolution of your honorable body, dated May 9, 1901, inquiring "whether the Legislature in this extra session can pass a loan bill or other bills with or without appropriations, according to the provisions of the Organic Act, or not."

On account of the apparent certainty that the question would arise, I requested my assistant, Mr. J. J. Dunne, to investigate the law bearing upon the powers of the Legislature called in extra session for appropriations. I herewith send you a copy of Mr. Dunne's opinion. It is very able and thorough. I think his conclusions are correct.

The definition of appropriation, given in Webster's dictionary and following in Poll's Dictionary and other cases is as follows: "An appropriation is the act of setting apart or assigning to particular use or purpose in exclusion of all others application to a specific public object." "Appropriation as applicable to the general fund in the treasury is defined to be authority from the Legislature to draw at the proper time and in legal form to the proper officers to which sums of money, out of that which may be in the treasury, in a given year to special objects or demands against the State." Ristine vs. State, 20 Ind. 333; Stratton vs. Green, 45 Cal. 149, State vs. Lindsay, 3 Wash. 120.

The essence of the Appropriation bill is the provision for spending public money. The essence of a loan bill is the authority to spend money. Although authority to spend may be of little effect without these powers, so distinct that the latter is not included in the former. I have the honor to be, sir, with great respect,

E. P. DOLE,
Attorney General.

Mr. Dunne's opinion covered thirty-six pages of typewritten matter, citing authorities in the matter, concluding with the following, which is the final decision: "It is distinctly the opinion that section 54 restrains and limits legislative power at an extra session to the consideration of appropriation bills."

"J. J. DUNNE."

Section 54 of the Organic Act referred to states: "That in case of failure of the Legislature to pass appropriation bills providing for payments of the necessary current expenses of carrying on the Government and meeting its legal obligations as the same are provided for by law then existing laws, the Governor shall, upon the adjournment of the Legislature, call it in extra session for the consideration of appropriation bills, and until the Legislature shall have acted, the Treasurer may, with the advice of the Governor, make such payments, for which purpose the sums appropriated in the last appropriation bills shall be deemed to have been re-appropriated."

Senator Kalanokalani moved to spread the communication upon the minutes, which carried. So far everything seemed to be lovely but ere long the trouble commenced, and the longer the discussion grew the warmer it became. The fun started with Kalanokalani moving the chair appoint standing committees in order that the items in the Appropriation bill might be referred to them.

Senator Carter opposed the motion, as being a pure waste of time. The explanation with the committees of the regular session ought to serve as a warning to the members of their uselessness.

He suggested special committees be appointed on sections or items in the Appropriation bill over which disputes might arise.

Cecil Brown wanted to go ahead and discuss the bill. The items over which disputes would arise could be referred to special committees.

It was not necessary, he said, to delay action on the bill on account of having no committees, and that there would be plenty of time to appoint such committees next week.

Senator Russell said it would be a repetition of the trouble had at the regular session over the action of the different committees, as there would be a lack of confidence in such committees, reminding the Senators of the story of the Rules Committee, which after spending a great deal of time on work before they were compelled to go over the work again. He therefore did not want any more such experiences, and suggested special committees be appointed with during this session, as they would be better than a source of irritation.

"Oily" remarked: "We are not the only public on the beach" as there was a lower House to be taken into consideration. That body has appointed standing committees, he continued, and it would be only proper and just to have like committees. There would be time, he thought, when it would be necessary to meet with the House committees and discuss matters of importance in regard to the Appropriation bill. There might also be a necessity for a concurrent committee.

"Standing committees are needed," continued "Oily." In order to give the committee a chance to do its work.

were no standing committees appointed Honolulu would get the kernel and the outside the shell."

The longer "Oily" talked the more excited he got until finally he was rapping his desk so hard that it threatened to ruin that valuable piece of furniture.

"What would have happened," said "Oily," making an upper cut at space, "if Oahu had been made a county? They would have been the whole thing!" was his cry; "and the poor outlying districts would have to scratch and dig in order to get any favors shown them." Senator White concluded that the outer districts were the backbone and mainstay of the Government. The rules, he said, gave the President no alternative but to appoint the committees.

Senator Baldwin seemed to try to win the favor of the Independents. He favored the appointment of committees. He also favored any action that might be taken in the bill, and would "kokua" the plan of the Home Rulers to throw out unnecessary officials and cut down all other expenses as far as practicable.

He contended the salaries of the head officials should not be as much under the present Government as they were under the republic Senator Baldwin gave a personal experience that happened during the monarchy, when he was a member of the Ways and Means Committee. They cut and sliced the Appropriation bill, cutting down salaries here and dispensing with what was thought to be useless officers. The result was that persons holding Government positions hunted up their friends in the Legislature and petitioned them not to reduce their salaries, but go after the other fellow. The result was a general reinstatement of all the old salaries, with the exception of those not so fortunate as to have a "pull." Finally, in justice to all parties concerned, all old positions and salaries were reinstated.

The whole business resulted in a larger pay roll than ever, notwithstanding efforts made to reduce expenditures. Baldwin urged the members to stand together and work in harmony with the House in any action taken on this bill.

Senator Kalanokalani seems to have developed a "bump of aggressiveness." Lately he was continually jumping up like a jack in the box, interrupting different speakers, seeming to prefer Carter for his exhibition of contrariness.

The President finally put an end to the senseless disputes and speeches on the question by announcing the different committees as follows:

1. Committee on Ways and Means—Senators D. Kanuha, G. R. Carter and H. P. Baldwin.

2. Committee on Judiciary—Senators C. Brown, Wm. White and C. L. Crabbe.

3. Committee on Public Expenditures—Senators G. R. Carter, H. P. Baldwin and D. Kalanokalani.

4. Public Lands Committee—Senators J. D. Paris, J. T. Brown and L. Nakapapa.

5. Committee on Agriculture and Forestry—Senators H. P. Baldwin, J. D. Paris and L. Nakapapa.

6. Committee on Public Health and Education—Senators N. Russell, W. C. Achi and J. B. Kaohi.

7. Committee on Printing—Senators D. Kalanokalani, W. C. Achi and I. H. Kahilina.

8. Committee on Accounts—Senators C. L. Crabbe, D. Kalanokalani and J. T. Brown.

9. Committee on Military—Senators G. R. Carter, I. H. Kahilina and D. Kanuha.

10. Committee on Rules—Senators C. Brown, Wm. White and N. Russell.

Senator Baldwin moved the committees be printed on a suitable card in the English and Hawaiian languages. Carried. Senator Carter announced, under rule 18, he would present a resolution Monday to give committees one day in which to consider a question, as he did not want to experience any more such tedious delays as marked the committee work during the regular session.

Senator Carter moved to adjourn, which was seconded by Kalanokalani, but before the President could put the motion, Achi moved to take up the Appropriation bill and consider it, item by item. Carter seconded the motion.

The first thing considered was the section referring to pensions, all of which were stricken out, after some horse play had been indulged in. The persons losing their annual pensions are: Mrs. Emma Barnard, \$300; Mrs. K. Simeona, \$400; Mrs. Kaula, \$400; Mrs. Stolz, \$720; Mrs. Paahoa, \$400; Sergeant H. E. Peterson, \$360.

Achi made a strong plea against the striking out of Mrs. Simeona's pension, and favored reducing it to \$300 instead, but it was of no avail.

The salary of the chief clerk to the Territorial Secretary was reduced from \$3,600 to \$3,000.

The next item to be considered was the assistant clerk, at a salary of \$1,800. This section passed after a little sparring had been indulged in. The recording clerk's salary, at \$2,000, started the racket of the day.

Senator Carter moved that the item be referred to the Judiciary Committee in order that there might be investigation as to what the duties of the recording clerk are. This brought Kalanokalani to his feet who began to throw out "hot air" at a great rate. He did not see why it should be referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Senator Carter said, in order to keep peace in the family, he moved to refer it to the Ways and Means Committee.

This started Kanuha, who began talking very rapidly and from what could be gathered he intimated that all the recording clerks had to do was to ride around in carriages and have a good time.

Paris asked for a verification of his statement. Kanuha replied that he knew they did not have anything to do, and that ought to be sufficient grounds for striking out the item.

Whether Senator Kanuha knows it or not the recording clerks employed in the Secretary's office are young ladies who earn every cent they make, and have a very favorable comment by the Governor, they extend to all who have business to transact in the Secretary's office.

Senator Kanuha evidently did not know what he was talking about when he said they were riding around in carriages and having a good time.

Senator and Senator Kaohi talked on the subject but what they said could not be heard as the interpreter failed to do his duty.

Carter's motion to refer the item to a committee was lost.

Senator White then moved to strike out the section which carried.

The salary of electoral registrar at \$1,200 per annum, was then taken up. Senator Carter said, as it seemed to be in order to strike out everything, this section should be so treated.

Achi moved it pass, which carried. The messenger's salary, at \$1,200 per annum, was left untouched.

Senator Carter then said: "I had

ATTORNEY GENERAL DOLE'S OPINION ON MOOT POINTS

Attorney-General Dole has filed the following opinion on two current questions:

Honolulu, H. I., May 11, 1901.
To His Excellency Sanford B. Dole,
Governor of the Territory of Hawaii.

Sir: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of May 10th, in which you say "will you give me a written opinion on the two following questions: (1) Upon what day did the recent session of the Legislature expire by time limit? (2) May a bill be received and acted on by the Governor subsequent to the expiration of the session of the Legislature in which it was enacted?"

The first two lines of section 43 of the Organic Act declare "that each session of the Legislature shall continue not longer than sixty days, exclusive of Sundays and holidays."

As I understand, the Legislature convened February 20th. Counting the days on the calendar, it had continued sixty days at midnight, April 30th, exclusive of Sundays. During this time Washington's birthday, February 22d, intervened. February 22d is not a statutory holiday, either by the laws of this Territory, or the laws of the United States, unless in the District of Columbia, although by State and Territorial law it is a legal holiday for about three-fourths of the States and Territories. I doubt if the word holiday, as used in the Organic Act, is limited exclusively to statutory holidays. But to be a holiday, without statutory enactment, it must be set apart for festivities, recreation or ceremonial in which the ordinary occupations of the community are suspended, generally and by common consent.

In regard to your second question, it seems to me that section 43 of the Organic Act is quite clear. It declares

shown such a wonderful lot of intelligence in the discussion of the above items, it would be a good thing to adjourn, for if there was any further tax upon their brain-power it might result disastrously for them.

The Senate then adjourned at 12 m until this morning at 10 o'clock.

EVANGELICAL ASSOCIATION

Will Hold its Annual Meeting in Hilo From June 6th to 12th Inclusive.

The Hawaiian Evangelical Association will hold its annual meeting in Hilo this year, taking place from June 6 to 12, inclusive. Members from all parts of the group will be in attendance, and the annual reports of the secretary and treasurer and other officers will be read. The ordination of C. W. P. Kaeo will take place, and an examination will be made of students of the N. P. M. I. for licensure. Following is the program in full:

Thursday, June 6—9 a. m. and 1:30 p. m., meeting of the Sunday School Association; 7:30 p. m., union prayer meeting, Hall Church.

Friday, June 7—9 a. m. and 1:30 p. m., meeting of Hawaiian Evangelical Association, Hall Church; 6:30 p. m., union meeting of the Y. P. S. C. E. at the Union Foreign Church.

Saturday, June 8—9 a. m. and 1:30 p. m., meeting of the Hawaiian Evangelical Association; 7:30 p. m., a concert at Hall Church.

Sunday, June 9—11 a. m., sermon by Rev. W. M. Kincaid, at the Union Church; 2:30 p. m., ordination of C. W. P. Kaeo; 3:30 p. m., the Lord's Supper administered; 7:30 p. m., union meeting of the Y. P. S. C. E. at the Union Foreign Church.

Monday, June 10—9 a. m., meeting of the Hawaiian Evangelical Association; presentation of the representatives of the different missions; 10 a. m., reading of the annual reports, and election of secretary and treasurer, and members of the first class of the Hawaiian Board, Hall Church, 8 p. m., inspection of the Hilo Boys' Boarding School; 7:30 p. m., union prayer meeting, Hall Church.

Tuesday, June 11—A trip by cars to Puna; reception given by the ladies of the Union Church in their parlors to the delegates of the Hawaiian Evangelical Association.

Wednesday, June 12—9 a. m. and 1:30 p. m., meeting of the Hawaiian Evangelical Association; examination of students of N. P. M. I. for licensure; 7:30 p. m., exhibition of the graduating class of the Hilo Boys' Boarding School, Hall Church.

LEGISLATOR TO WED.

Kumulae Will Be Married During Extra Session.

Tuesday fortnight will find, at all events, one Representative absent from his seat in the lower house.

Jonah Kumulae will be the absentee, and the occasion will be a momentous one in the legislator's career. The sergeant at arms will look in vain for Jonah on the 28th instant, and the majority will seek his vote in no place.

True it is that the wedding ceremony of uniting Mr. Kumulae with the chosen partner of his joys, Miss Lena Ahana, has been announced for the evening of that date, in order that the fellow members of the groom may be able to attend in a body, but it is hardly to be expected that Kumulae will be in the humor or condition to listen to the dry statistics of committee reports.

Rumor says that a subscription for a wedding present of suitable proportions is already circulating among the throne room occupants, and that an ardent reception will be accorded the blushing bride on his first appearance after his nuptials.

Their Old Desks Are Wanted.

There is a great scramble to secure the old desks used in the House of Representatives, which are to be sold before Congress re-assembles. Nearly 200 of the 857 members of the House have filed applications with Clerk McDowell to secure the desks they occupied during the last Congress. Each member has announced his willingness to pay whatever price is necessary to obtain his desk. Clerk McDowell will fix the proper price by selling the undersized desks at public auction. An average of the prices brought will be made, and each member can get the desk at which he sat during the Fifty-sixth Congress by paying the sum thus fixed.

Large quantities of coral are being removed from the Annex building grounds, to make space for the new building.

"that every bill which shall have passed the Legislature shall be certified by the presiding officers and clerks of both houses, and shall thereupon be presented to the Governor."

I think this provision contemplates and recognizes that the bill shall be presented to the Governor before the session of the Legislature has expired by limit of time. I think that its presentation to the Governor is a legislative function which cannot be omitted and must be performed while the Legislature has a legal existence to perform it. I think it is analogous to the delivery of a deed, which is the final act necessary to give it validity. I do not mean by this that a legislative committee must actually place the bill in the hands of his secretary or an authorized attaché, or, in his absence, is filed in his office, or laid on his table, I think it is a constructive presentation. If the Governor, by any oversight or neglect, either on his own part or on the part of any one connected with his office, fails to receive the bill before the Legislature adjourns, I think it is still a presentation if the Legislature has done its part before the expiration of its sixty days' limit. On the other hand, if the Legislature has failed to complete its part before the expiration of said time, I do not see how the Governor can regard the bill as having been presented to him.

No authorities bearing upon the second question which you ask have been brought to my attention by the counsel representing the bill under consideration, and the necessity for an immediate reply has compelled me to answer without time to look up the law carefully.

I have the honor to be, sir, with great respect, your obedient servant,
E. P. DOLE,
Attorney General.

MAUI FORMS AN ATHLETIC CLUB

The Police Ball Team is Now Prepared to Wallop All Comers.

The police baseball team is now organized and ready for business. The lineup is as follows: Pitcher, Joy; catcher, Lurt, first base, Leslie, second base, Fane, third base, Parker; short stop, Martin, center field, Jackson, left field, Akau, right field, Espinola.

The boys are somewhat disappointed that the Legislature failed to appropriate a sum for the purchase of ball costumes.

The third and last of the Young Men's Christian Association indoor Pentathlon contests will take place in the gymnasium of the institution on May 31st.

The third annual athletic exhibition of the association will take place next Saturday evening. It was originally scheduled to occur last Friday night, but owing to the electricity being engaged elsewhere, the show was postponed.

That interest in athletics is waking up down Maui may be seen by the following clipping from the Maui News goes to show:

A called meeting was held at the Wailuku court house on Thursday evening for the purpose of organizing an athletic association for the island of Maui.

L. M. Baldwin was elected president and G. B. Schrader secretary. W. H. Cornwell, Jr., who was one of the prime movers in the organization of the association, briefly stated that the object of the meeting was to organize an athletic club to play baseball, polo, tennis and general track athletics, and suggested the appointment of committees to secure suitable ground and to arrange for financing the association.

After formally resolving to initiate the association, it was given the name of "The Maui Athletic Association." Mr. Ault was elected vice president and G. B. Robertson treasurer. W. H. Cornwell, Jr., W. R. Boone, C. H. G. Brown, C. H. Cummings and C. Selman were elected directors, and were instructed to prepare a set of by-laws and a constitution and present the same to a meeting of the association which will be held at the court house on Monday evening next. The directors were also requested to look up the matter of suitable grounds and to act as a finance committee temporarily.

An adjournment was had to permit prospective members to sign the roll, to which fifteen names were signed.

WANTS DIVORCE FROM A LEPER

Native Woman Wishes to Be Free From Man Who Cannot Be Cured.

Kalani Noholua (w.) has filed a libel for divorce in the Circuit Court against her husband, David Noholua, as he is hopelessly afflicted with Chinese leprosy, and held at the leper settlement. She states that she was married to David on December 15, 1878, at Waimanalo. They cohabited together as man and wife for nineteen years, residing during that period in Honolulu.

In the early part of 1897 the husband contracted the disease known as Chinese leprosy, and in December of that year he was seized and taken as a leper to the branch hospital or receiving station for lepers at Kalihi, Honolulu, and later on was removed to the leper settlement, and has been there ever since.

The wife alleges that the husband is incapable of cure. He has no property whatsoever, either real or personal, nor any income whereby the said libellant could be provided with the necessities of life, and to obtain such, since the removal of her husband, the wife has depended solely upon her own exertions, labor and services to obtain a livelihood. She asks for an absolute decree of divorce from her leper husband.

A woman in an Illinois town was so grievously stricken with disease that she sent each of her seven children for a different doctor, with the result that during the day at least three physicians responded to her call. The woman died the following day. At the coroner's inquest, held over the body, the jury brought in the following verdict: "We find that the woman came to her death from disease."

Space does not permit more than a passing mention of the call for a work-er in Shanghai, where the conditions among factory girls are much the same as in Osaka and these are but a few of the many places in both these countries where young women are asked to work among their sisters industrially, socially, intellectually and spiritually, as the association constitution asks its members to do in every part of this whole vast world.

INTERESTING PAPER DOES NOT OWE A CENT

The Factory Girls Of China and Japan.

MISS REYNOLDS AT Y. W. C. A.

Visiting Representative of World's Y. W. C. A. Tells of Conditions in Orient.

At the regular weekly meeting of the Young Women's Christian Association the following paper by Miss Reynolds, visiting representative of the World's Young Women's Christian Association, was read to the members of the local association:

"The Young Women's Christian Association from its beginning in England in 1855 until the present day has had three distinct periods of advance. The first was when as single associations in the different cities and towns of many lands it strove to benefit the young women of each country in a way best suited to their needs, the second consisted in the formation of the national associations of the European countries, as well as the United States, a step which led to a uniformity which was most helpful everywhere.

It offered the weaker associations of the different countries the advantage of visits from national secretaries, and secured an attendance of their officers at national gatherings where helpful methods were presented and the discussion of difficulties suggested the best means to overcome them.

The last and natural advance, especially in these days of close international intercourse, was the union of the national associations into the World's Association with headquarters in London. The aims of this last step were three-fold: 1. To draw the national associations more closely together for mutual information and interchange of methods and plans. 2. To develop a national spirit in those countries where no national organization existed. 3. To awaken a more active spirit of responsibility toward the young women of non-Christian countries, such as India, China and Japan, among the young women of Europe and America.

The executive committee took up their task wisely and energetically. Although it is only seven years since the World's Young Women's Christian Association was formed, yet they have encouraged the organization of a national committee in India, under whom they have sent out four association secretaries supported by the young women of the United States and eight supported by British association members.

Within two years the committee has received appeals from different parts of China and Japan from the Christian workers of those countries to undertake work in those countries among the young women similar to that already carried on by the Young Men's Christian Association.

It was with a view to examining the conditions and necessities of a few of these places that the committee sent their secretary, Miss Reynolds, last winter to Japan. The factory girl of Japan is as yet a comparatively new thing, but unfortunately not a rare one. The principal manufacturing center of Japan, Osaka, numbers 2,500 girls and women in factories and workshops. The chief occupation is in the cotton mills, which usually run day and night, the hours being from 6 to 6.

The girls whose average may fairly be considered between 16 and 18 years, live within the factory grounds, which they are not expected to leave except by special permission.

Occasional efforts have been made at times by some of the missionaries (English or American) to locate at Osaka, to open evening classes, industrial, social, or for simple studies, among these girls, but workers and time have caused the work to languish. At last representatives of the Christian Missionary Society of England, the American Board, the American Presbyterian, the American Methodist Episcopal Missionary Society, and others, called upon the committee of the Young Women's Christian Association to send out a worker for this work among factory girls, exclusively, promising their friendly co-operation and help.

This year another field for the interesting young women presented itself in Tokio. Women's education is receiving a new impulse in Japan, in the opening of a Women's Association in the city of Tokio.

Thirty-two trustees numbering many of the leading men of Japan, with Count Okuma, the well-known statesman, as chairman, are looking after the management of the plan. The prominent bankers have given eight acres of land favorably situated at one side of Tokio for the erection of the building and for an attractive campus. Already over 400 young women have applied for admittance and it has been found necessary to raise the terms of admission.

Most of these young women have been students in the girls' mission schools of Japan and many are professing Christians. The University carefully refrains from any religious recognition of any kind, and it will readily be seen what a unique position is offered for work among these young women students by a secretary of the Young Women's Christian Association.

It is most earnestly hoped that among the women graduates of England or the United States some young woman may come forward to take up this work and also that many friends of young women who can not go themselves may welcome the opportunity of providing the funds for such a substitute.

Space does not permit more than a passing mention of the call for a worker in Shanghai, where the conditions among factory girls are much the same as in Osaka and these are but a few of the many places in both these countries where young women are asked to work among their sisters industrially, socially, intellectually and spiritually, as the association constitution asks its members to do in every part of this whole vast world.

By this time everyone was hungry and longing for the many nice things awaiting them. They all came to the big tables, which were loaded with the best of Hawaiian dishes. A special place was reserved for the Queen and her party, and all did justice to the feast. Everyone ate heartily, and enough was left over to feed a hundred more.

Among those present were: Liliuokalani, Mrs. Ahrens, Mrs. Oida, Mrs. Paris, Mrs. Richardson, Miss Rose Kaula, Mrs. Pa, Mrs. Rice, Mrs. Capt. Pederson, Miss John Sullivan, Hattie Detrick, Jennie Jones, Rev. and Mrs. E. S. Timoteo, Theo. Richards, Rev. O. P. Emerson, Rev. J. M. Ebera, Henry Meerman, E. S. Kapu, Jas Hakulole, Isaac Harbottle, John Bickerton, William Kapu, D. Kane-wani and Wm. Loo.

The natives appreciated the presence of the Queen, who came so many miles to show her interest in the good work being done amongst them. Her presence was a great source of inspiration.

The dedication of Puuloa church near Pearl Harbor, took place yesterday, Queen Liliuokalani being among those present from Honolulu. More than 200 people, mostly natives who live in the neighborhood, were in attendance and dedicated the little church to God. Rev. Mr. Timoteo, the native clergyman, delivered the dedicatory sermon, followed by Rev. O. P. Emerson, who offered the invocation. The services were concluded by the serving of a luncheon, in which both the visiting townsfolk and the natives participated.

Puuloa is a little village on the eastern side of the mouth of Pearl Harbor, where native fishermen reside, earning their living by selling their catches in Honolulu. It is about two miles and a half from the little Puuloa station to where the natives live, a very quiet place, directly facing the ocean and close by the entrance to Pearl Harbor.

Sometime ago Hon. Henry Waterhouse spoke of building a little church there for the people, who ordinarily had to travel many miles to attend services. To start the work he gave \$100. With this the members made plans for building the structure, succeeded in collecting \$223.00. They built the church, and when completed, found it had cost \$393.50, leaving a deficit of \$170.53, which was a large amount to collect from the poor people of that district.

Yesterday a large gathering of townspeople and some from Ewa came to see the church dedicated. Shortly before 11 o'clock Queen Liliuokalani arrived there in her own carriage, and soon after those who came on the train from town arrived in busses.

The exercises were very interesting. The Puuloa choir opened with a hymn, which was very creditably rendered. After the singing Rev. O. P. Emerson offered a few words of prayer. Then the choir and the congregation all united in singing a hymn appropriate for the occasion. Next was the reading of the committee's report, which showed that they were \$170.53 in debt for the completion of the building. Rev. E. S. Timoteo, pastor of the Kaunakakai church, read the Scriptures and offered a prayer. Then came the offerings. Rev. Timoteo called the attention of those present to the \$170.53 left unpaid, and said that he did not feel that it was best for him and those present to dedicate the house of God when it was not all paid for and was not wholly theirs. On hearing this those present gave as much as they could afford. Much credit is due the Queen, Mrs. Ahrens, Mrs. Paris, Mrs. Richardson, Theo. Richards, O. P. Emerson and others for helping pay this deficit. The whole amount was contributed, and a little more, by the few that were there with means.

The Puuloa choir followed by singing a very appropriate hymn. Much credit is due their leader for the patience he has shown in teaching such difficult pieces of music. The music was well rendered, and the choir compares favorably with those in other native churches.

Rev. E. S. Timoteo then delivered his dedicatory address. He spoke of the necessity of

BAR WANTS THIRD JUDGE

Resolution to Be
Passed by That
Body.

NO CHANGES IN JUDICIAL SYSTEM

Hawaii's Lawyers Believe it Un-
wise to Have Courts Merged
Into One Body.

Resolved, That the attention of the President of the United States be called by the Bar Association of the Hawaiian Islands to Act 19 of the Session Laws of 1901, providing for the appointment of three Judges of the Circuit Court of the First Circuit in place of two, as heretofore.

Resolved, That the increase in the number of Judges for the First Circuit, thus provided for by the Legislature, has been rendered necessary by the great increase of legal work in the Circuit Court of the First Circuit, and that said increase was provided for in response to the unanimous request of the Bar Association of the Hawaiian Islands.

Resolved, That the President of the United States be, and he is hereby requested to nominate and appoint a Third Judge of the Circuit Court of the First Circuit of the Hawaiian Islands, in accordance with said Act of the Legislature.

This resolution, presented by A. L. C. Atkinson at the special meeting of the Bar Association held on Saturday morning in the Ewa court room of the Judiciary Building, was unanimously adopted.

The resolution was brought about by the introduction and unanimous adoption of Lorin Andrews' motion, as follows:

It is the sense of the Hawaiian Bar Association that we are opposed to any change in the Judiciary system, whereby the Supreme Court and the several Circuit Courts of the Territory of Hawaii would be merged into one judicial body.

W. O. Smith said that originally he had favored the proposition to merge the judiciary into one body, and had signed a petition to that effect, but upon mature consideration, he had come to the conclusion that this method of having the Supreme Court justices handle probate and chamber matters, as circuit judges, and then review their acts as Supreme Court judges, would be very unwise, and he was decidedly against the proposition. He favored the adoption of Mr. Andrews' motion, which carried unanimously. The committee having the matter of drafting a bill for the reorganization of the judiciary reported through Mr. Weaver, that nothing had been done, and this left the way open for the adoption of the resolution as above.

Fifteen applications for admission to the Bar Association were reported by the committee appointed to secure new members, the names being as follows: W. Austin Whiting, Alfred S. Hartwell, Wade Warren Thayer, W. J. Robinson, C. C. Biting, L. A. Thurston, J. A. Matthiesmann, E. C. Peters, J. Alfred Magoon, Frank Andrade, F. M. Brooks, Abraham Lewis, Jr., Lyle Dickey, H. A. Bigelow and F. W. Milverton.

Each applicant was balloted upon, according to the provisions of the constitution and by-laws, and all elected to membership without opposition.

Three Lives Lost.

LITTLE CURRENT, Great Manitoulin Island, Ont., May 3.—The steamer Germania reports that last night when off Gore Bay light the tug Tecumseh was sighted in a disabled condition. The captain of the tug asked that he be towed to Gore Bay, and the Germania gave her a line. After proceeding some distance the captain of the Tecumseh hailed the steamer, saying they were sinking. The tug was brought alongside and two men and a woman were taken off, when the tug suddenly lurched and sank, carrying down with it the captain, whose name was not ascertained, his sister and a Toronto man named Forbes.

Hawaiian School Exhibit.

The Department of Public Instruction which controls the schools of the Hawaiian Islands, is sending to the Pan-American Exposition at Buffalo, N. Y., a display of school children's work. The Senate at Honolulu voted \$3,500 to defray the expenses, and Miss Rose Davidson, a native of the islands, was chosen to accompany the exhibit. The steamship Sierra brought the exhibit to this city, and also the young lady, the first woman ever commissioned by the Hawaiian Legislature for work of any kind. Miss Davidson is assistant secretary and school agent of the Department of Public Instruction. She has Hawaiian blood and sturdy Scotch in her veins.—San Francisco Examiner.

Hitting his pal Wicked Willie—"Paw, was good yesterday and want to Sun-school, when Tommy wanted me to go to Bohmer Park and see the monkey in a cage. Ain't you goin' to give me something for it? Paw—"No, my son; you should be good because it is right to be good." Wicked Willie—"Ah, gwan; don't tell me the last time you kicked me, that you didn't want your little boy to grow up good for nothing!"—Monterey Star.

EDWARD S. BOYD, THE NEW LAND COMMISSIONER



EDWARD S. BOYD was born in Honolulu, December 4, 1870. He is the youngest son of the late Edward H. Boyd and Maria Adams, and was adopted by Mr. N. Wilcox as minister, when upon the retirement of Col. C. P. Laukaea he became Secretary and Sub-agent of Public Lands of the Fifth Land District. He is a member of the Hawaiian Lodge No. 21, Honolulu Chapter Royal Arch Masons, and is a Mason of the thirty-second degree.

COMMERCIAL.

The Portuguese Society, Santo Antonio, is soon to erect a two-story building on Vineyard street between Emma and Miller streets, for the use of the society. The plans were drawn by Patten & Kearney, who will also erect the structure at a cost of \$7,100. The lower floor will be arranged for store purposes. The upper story will be devoted entirely to the use of the Santo Antonio Society. There will be a main hall 40x70, finished in oils. There will also be four large rooms for general lodge purposes, so that they can be sub-let to other fraternal societies during the week without interference with the owners.

The society has grown in numbers to such an extent in the last two years that a building was necessary to house them. The financial condition of the society is also so well established that it was deemed wise to invest the money in this manner. It has a membership of 700 persons. The two stores on the lower floor have already been spoken for, but have not been leased.

PUNA BONDS PLACED BY DILLINGHAM AND ROBINSON.

Messrs. B. F. Dillingham and M. P. Robinson have been in San Francisco for several weeks perfecting their financial arrangements for the various enterprises in which they are interested. By the mail which arrived on the Nippon Maru Thursday news was received that they had secured bonds approximating \$500,000 for the Puna plantation, with good prospects for placing the remaining \$500,000 worth of bonds, the company having authorized a total issue of \$1,000,000. This will insure the continuance of the development of the plantation on the scale heretofore contemplated. The first crop, amounting to 550 acres, will be ground this fall at the Olaa mill. The second crop now in the course of planting is estimated at 1,100 acres. Whether the second crop will be ground at the Olaa mill or in a mill erected by the Puna plantation itself is not yet decided.

REPORT FLOW OF WATER DISCOVERED FOR OLAA PLANTATION.

Report was received from the Olaa plantation that a large amount of flowing water has been discovered at an elevation of about 3,000 feet. This is in addition to the streams now being led by flumes through the plantation at an elevation of about 2,000 feet. The new streams are flowing underground in the lava fields and should furnish water enough to flume all of the plantation land above the present flumed lands, as well as a large amount of land owned by outsiders.

HEAVY DROP IN POLLITZ ISLAND SECURITIES IN SAN FRANCISCO.

A heavy drop in the Pollitz holdings of Island securities took place in San Francisco, according to the latest advices, in which Honokaa and Onomea suffered. This was due to the stopping of the Onomea dividend and the reducing of the Honokaa dividends. This will not have much effect on the local market, as the Pollitz list of stocks is but little dealt in in Honolulu, being confined mostly to San Francisco. The Examiner of May 2 says: "As compared with Wednesday's closing quotations, Honokaa, Paauhau, Hutchinson, Makaweli and Kilauea Sugar were lower; Honokaa sold up to 327 during the day and closed at \$23.75."

ACTIVITY NOTICEABLE IN BUILDING CIRCLES.

The architects are all busy preparing plans for dwellings which are to be built in the residence districts. College Hills is receiving attention from the best architects in the city, and all are striving to present a style of architecture which will make that suburb one of the prettiest in the city. The plans now being drawn are for substantial, permanent homes, and have less of the gingerbread affectation than is to be found in many of the late structures. Large buildings are being contemplated and the architects are active in the preparation of the preliminary plans and elevations.

CENTRAL UNION CHURCH ALTERATIONS.

One of the features of the rearrangement of buildings is in connection with the auditorium of Central Union Church whereby the seating capacity will be increased, both in the gallery and in the main part. The galleries may be moved outward so as to extend over the lower body of the church, adding several rows of seats along the sides. An extension will also be made on the lower floor back toward the entrance hallways. It is estimated that the change will give seats for at least 275 additional people.

BUILDINGS FOR THE HAWAII EXPERIMENT STATION.

Architect Traphagen has prepared plans for an office building and dwelling for Jared Smith, special agent in charge of the Hawaii Experiment Station, located in the Makiki hills. The office and house are not pretentious structures, but are well adapted for the purposes to which Mr. Smith will put them. Tenders for erecting the same are to be called at once, and work will commence at an early date.

OIL AS A SUBSTITUTE FOR COAL ON PLANTATIONS.

Colonel William Dunovant of this city has completed arrangements to begin using Beaumont oil for fuel in operating the machinery on his extensive plantation near Eagle Lake, in Colorado county.

He is erecting there a rice mill with a capacity of 1,000 barrels per day, which will be completed in time for handling the present rice crop, which will begin coming in about September 1.

He is erecting near by an extensive sugar factory which will have a capacity of 1,200 tons of cane per day, and the construction of which will cost \$350,000. There is also machinery for pumping for irrigation and other purposes.

The plantation, owned exclusively by Colonel Dunovant, embraces 3,000 acres in rice and 3,800 in cane, besides which he has interests in extensive tracts near by. He says that much of the product of about 50,000 acres along the line of the Cane Belt railroad will come to these new mills.

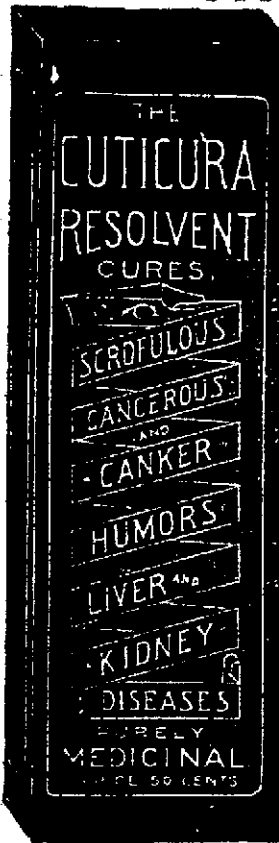
The first order of oil, 2,000 barrels, has been made from the Guffy company. This is the initial start to the general introduction of oil to be used in running machinery on plantations in this vicinity. A portion of this first order will be used by Vineyard, Woehner & Co. for running machinery on plantations adjacent to that of Colonel Dunovant. He estimates that the saving by the use of oil in the place of wood and coal will amount to at least 15 per cent, and he thinks it may in the long run amount to considerably more.—Houston Post.

Spolia for the Victor.

The new appointments give general satisfaction, but the new incumbents should remember that the Independent is the men who secured the offices for them, and that their party should be recognized in the patronage of the new "appointments." We are glad to see that Land Commissioner Boyd, who is a true Hawaiian, has made Stephen Mahaulu his chief clerk. It never pays for a chief of a department which is of a political nature, to become "bookish," or to try to kick against the majority. If he does he will be turned down, because majority rules in America.—Independent.

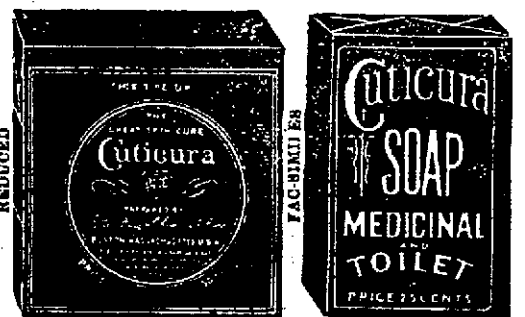
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companies \$,000,000
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INTERESTING DOES NOT
PAPER OWE A CENT

"Standing committees are needed, something like the one in the House. In order to give the

Senator White then moved to strike out the section which carried.

The salary of electoral registrar a \$1,200 per annum, was then taken up.

Senator Carter said, as it seemed to be in order to strike out everything, this section should be so treated.

Acht moved it pass, which carried.

The member's salary, at \$1,500 per annum, was left untouched.

to pay whatever clerk McDowell will fix the proper price by selling the un-recovered desks at public auction. An average of the prices brought will be made, and each member can get the desk at which he sat during the Fifty-sixth Congress by paying the sum thus fixed

A woman in an Illinois town was grievously stricken with disease that she sent each of her seven children for a different doctor, with the result that during the day at least three physicians responded to her calls. The woman died the following day. At the coroner's inquest, held over the body, the jury brought in the following verdict: "We find that the woman came to her death from heart trouble caused by..."

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Resolved, That the attention of the President of the United States be called by the Bar Association of the Hawaiian Islands to Act 19 of the Session Laws of 1901, providing for the appointment of three Judges of the Circuit Court of the First Circuit in place of two, as heretofore.

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Resolved, That the President of the United States be, and he is hereby, requested to nominate and appoint a Third Judge of the Circuit Court of the First Circuit of the Hawaiian Islands, in accordance with said Act of the Legislature.

This resolution, presented by A. L. C. Atkinson at the special meeting of the Bar Association held on Saturday morning in the Ewa court room of the Judiciary Building, was unanimously adopted.

The resolution was brought about by the introduction and unanimous adoption of Lorrin Andrews' motion, as follows:

It is the sense of the Hawaiian Bar Association that we are opposed to any change in the Judiciary system, whereby the Supreme Court and the several Circuit Courts of the Territory of Hawaii would be merged into one judicial body.

W. O. Smith said that originally he had favored the proposition to merge the Judiciary into one body, and had signed a petition to that effect, but upon mature consideration, he had come to the conclusion that this method of having the Supreme Court justices handle probate and chamber matters, as circuit judges, and then review their acts as Supreme Court judges, would be very unwise, and he was decidedly against the proposition. He favored the adoption of Mr. Andrews' motion, which carried unanimously. The committee having the matter of drafting a bill for the reorganization of the Judiciary reported through Mr. Weaver, that nothing had been done, and this left the way open for the adoption of the resolution as above.

Fifteen applications for admission to the Bar Association were reported by the committee appointed to secure new members, the names being as follows: W. Austin Whiting, Alfred S. Hartwell, Wade Warren Thayer, W. J. Robinson, C. C. Bittling, L. A. Thurston, J. A. Matthews, E. C. Peters, J. Alfred Magoon, Frank Andrade, F. M. Brooks, Abraham Lewis, Jr., Kyle Dickey, H. A. Bigelow and J. W. Milverton.

Each applicant was "balloted" upon, according to the provisions of the constitution and by-laws, and all elected to membership without opposition.

Three Lives Lost.

LITTLE CURRENT, Great Manitoulin Island, Ont., May 3.—The steamer German reports that last night when off Gore Bay light the tug Tecumseh was sighted in a disabled condition. The captain of the tug asked that he be towed to Gore Bay, and the German gave her a line. After proceeding some distance the captain of the Tecumseh hailed the steamer, saying they were sinking. The tug was brought alongside and two men and a woman were taken off, when the tug suddenly lurched and sank, carrying down with it the captain, whose name was not ascertained, his sister and a Toronto man named Forbes.

Hawaiian School Exhibit.

The Department of Public Instruction which controls the schools of the Hawaiian Islands, is sending to the Pan-American Exposition at Buffalo, N. Y., a display of school children's work. The Senate at Honolulu voted \$1,500 to defray the expenses, and Miss Rose Davidson, a native of the islands, was chosen to accompany the exhibit. The steamship Sierra brought the exhibit to this city, and also the young lady, the first woman ever commissioned by the Hawaiian Legislature for work of any kind. Miss Davidson is assistant secretary and school agent of the Department of Public Instruction. She has Hawaiian blood and sturdy Scotch in her veins.—San Francisco Examiner.

Hitting his pal Willie—"Paw, I was good yesterday and went to Sunday School, when Tommy wanted me to go to Schmeer Park and see the monkey in a cage. Ain't you going to give me something for it? Paw—"Pa, my son, you should be good because it is right to be good." Willie—"Willie, I was good, didn't you tell me the last time you hit me that you didn't want your little boy to grow up good for nothing?"—Moral Story.

EDWARD S. BOYD, THE NEW LAND COMMISSIONER



EDWARD S. BOYD was born in Honolulu December 4, 1870. He is the youngest son of the late Mr. Boyd entered the Interior Department in November 1892, under G. Adams, and was adopted by Mr. N. Wilcox as minister when upon the retirement of Col. C. P. Iaukea he became Secretary and Sub-agent of Public Lands of the Fifth Land District. He received his primary instruction in the public schools on Kauai and then went to St. Albans College, which was under control of A. T. Atkinson. He was last under the tutorage of Rev. A. Mackintosh, principal of the second degree.

COMMERCIAL.

The Portuguese Society, Santo Antonio, is soon to erect a two-story building on Vineyard street between Emma and Miller streets, for the use of the society. The plans were drawn by Patten & Kearney, who will also erect the structure at a cost of \$7,100. The lower floor will be arranged for store purposes. The upper story will be devoted entirely to the use of the Santo Antonio Society. There will be a main hall 42x70, finished in oils. There will also be four large rooms for general lodge purposes, so that they can be sub-let to other fraternal societies during the week without interference with the owners.

The society has grown in numbers to such an extent in the last two years that a building was necessary to house them. The financial condition of the society is also so well established that it was deemed wise to invest the money in this manner. It has a membership of 700 persons. The two stores on the lower floor have already been spoken for, but have not been leased.

PUNA BONDS PLACED BY DILLINGHAM AND ROBINSON.

Messrs. B. F. Dillingham and M. P. Robinson have been in San Francisco for several weeks perfecting their financial arrangements for the various enterprises in which they are interested. By the mail which arrived on the Nippon Maru Thursday news was received that they had secured bonds approximating \$500,000 for the Puna plantation, with good prospects for placing the remaining \$500,000 worth of bonds, the company having authorized a total issue of \$1,000,000. This will insure the continuance of the development of the plantation on the scale heretofore contemplated. The first crop, amounting to 550 acres, will be ground this fall at the Olia mill. The second crop now in the course of planting is estimated at 1,100 acres. Whether the second crop will be ground at the Olia mill or in a mill erected by the Puna plantation itself is not yet decided.

NEW FLOW OF WATER DISCOVERED FOR OLIA PLANTATION.

Report was received from the Olia plantation that a large amount of flowing water has been discovered at an elevation of about 3,000 feet. This is in addition to the streams now being led by flumes through the plantation at an elevation of about 2,000 feet. The new streams are flowing underground in the lava fields and should furnish water enough to flume all of the plantation land above the present flumed lands, as well as a large amount of land owned by outsiders.

HEAVY DROP IN POLLITZ ISLAND SECURITIES IN SAN FRANCISCO.

A heavy drop in the Pollitz holdings of Island securities took place in San Francisco, according to the latest advices, in which Honolulu and Onomea suffered. This was due to the stopping of the Onomea dividend and the reducing of the Honolulu dividend. This will not have much effect on the local market, as the Pollitz list of stocks is but little dealt in in Honolulu, being confined mostly to San Francisco. The Examiner of May 2 says: "As compared with Wednesday's closing quotations, Honolulu, Paauhau, Hutchinson, Makaweli and Kilauea Sugar were lower. Honolulu sold up to \$27 during the day and closed at \$26.75."

ACTIVITY NOTICEABLE IN BUILDING CIRCLES.

The architects are all busy preparing plans for dwellings which are to be built in the residence districts. College Hills is receiving attention from the best architects in the city, and all are striving to present a style of architecture which will make that suburb one of the prettiest we have. The plans now being drawn are for substantial, permanent homes, and have less of the gingerbread affectation than is to be found in many of the late structures. Large buildings are being contemplated and the architects are active in the preparation of the preliminary plans and elevations.

CENTRAL UNION CHURCH ALTERATIONS.

One of the features of the rearrangement of buildings is in connection with the auditorium of Central Union Church whereby the seating capacity will be increased, both in the gallery and in the main part. The galleries may be moved outward so as to extend over the lower body of the church, adding several rows of seats along the sides. An extension will also be made on the lower floor back toward the entrance hallways. It is estimated that the change will give seats for at least 275 additional people.

BUILDINGS FOR THE HAWAII EXPERIMENT STATION.

Architect Traphagen has prepared plans for an office building and dwelling for Jared Smith, special agent in charge of the Hawaii Experiment Station, located in the Makiki hills. The office and house are not pretentious structures, but are well adapted for the purposes to which Mr. Smith will put them. Tenders for erecting the same are to be called at once, and work will commence at an early date.

OIL AS A SUBSTITUTE FOR COAL ON PLANTATIONS.

Colonel William Dunbrant of this city has completed arrangements to begin using Beaumont oil for fuel in operating the machinery on his extensive plantation near Eagle Lake, in Colorado county.

He is erecting there a rice mill with a capacity of 1,000 barrels per day, which will be completed in time for handling the present rice crop, which will begin coming in about September 1.

He is erecting near by an extensive sugar factory which will have a capacity of 1,200 tons of cane per day, and the construction of which will cost \$25,000. There is also machinery for pumping for irrigation and other purposes.

The plantation, owned exclusively by Colonel Dunbrant, embraces 3,000 acres in rice and 2,800 in cane, besides which he has interests in extensive tracts near by. He says that much of the product of about 5,000 acres along the line of the Cane Belt railroad will come to these new mills.

The first order of oil, 2,000 barrels, has been made from the Guffy company. This is the initial start to the general introduction of oil to be used in running machinery on plantations in this vicinity. A portion of this first order will be used by Vineyard, Woebler & Co. for running machinery on plantations adjacent to that of Colonel Dunbrant. He estimates that the saving by the use of oil in the place of wood and coal will amount to at least 22 1/2 per cent, and he thinks it may in the long run amount to considerably more.—Houston Post.

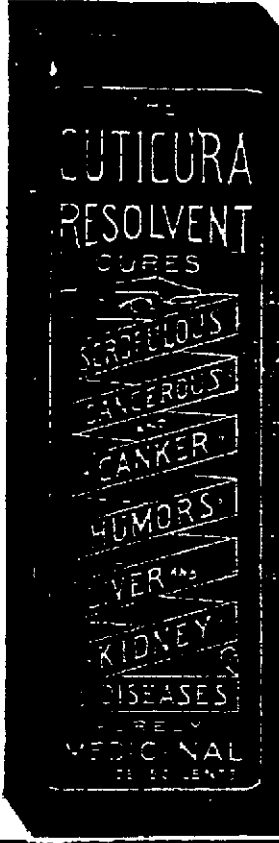
Spells for the Victoria.

The new appointments give general satisfaction, but the new incumbents should remember that the independent agents are the men who secured the offices for them, and that their party should be recognized in the patronage of the new "ministers." We are glad

to see that Land Commissioner Boyd, who is a true Hawaiian, has made Stephen Mahala his chief clerk. It never pays for a chief of a department which is of a political nature, to become "bookish," or to try to kick against the majority. If he does he will be turned down, because majority rules in America.—Independent.

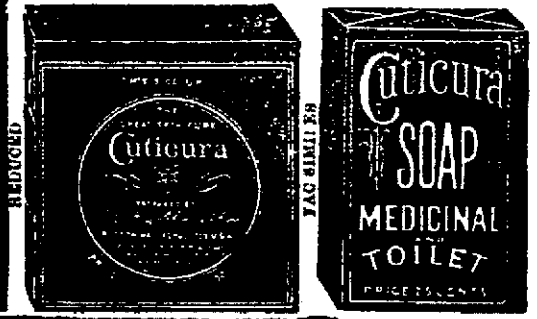
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